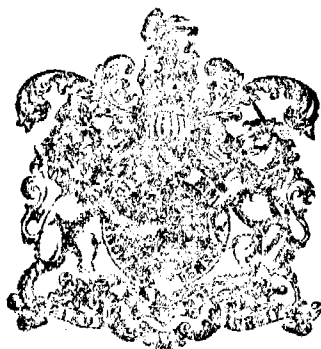


FINAL REPORT
OF THE
LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT
OF THE
BHANDARA DISTRICT
IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES

Effected during the years

1916—1921

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GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 7th May 1923.

READ—

The final report on the land revenue settlement of the Bhandara district effected during the years 1916—1921 by Mr. E. Gordon, I.C.S. Also letter no. 1653-A, dated the 30th November 1922 from the Settlement Commissioner to the Secretary to the Local Government, forwarding the report.

RESOLUTION.

The operations and the results of the resettlement of the Bhandara district are adequately summarised in the forwarding letter of the Settlement Commissioner, which will be published with the report, and it is not necessary to repeat them at length in this resolution.

2. The financial results correspond closely with those estimated in the forecast report. The payments of tenants and malik-makbuzas have been increased from Rs. 8,49,364 to Rs. 11,22,304 or by 32 per cent, as compared with a forecasted figure of Rs. 11,21,383. The kamil-jama has been raised from Rs. 6,66,576 to Rs. 8,74,377 or by 31 per cent and the realizable revenue from Rs. 5,85,193 to Rs. 7,82,577 or by 34 per cent. The revised figures of revenue fall short of those approved by the Government of India in their orders on the forecast report by Rs. 15,820 and Rs. 9,971 respectively for two reasons. Consideration of the circumstances of individual malguzars has reduced the revenue which might have been assessed, under the strict letter of the rules, as kamil-jama in the malguzari portion of the district, and in the zamindaris, where a kamil-jama of 50 per cent of the assets has been fixed throughout, it was not found feasible to work quite up to the anticipated standards of 75 per cent and 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the kamil-jama in fixing takolis in the Gondia and Sakoli tahsils.

3. The settlement has now been in force in the different parts of the district from varying dates from 1917-18, and the Governor in Council is pleased to learn that the revised assessments have been collected without difficulty, except in the year 1920-21, when a severe crop failure made suspensions general throughout the province. He is therefore pleased to confirm the settlement as announced up to the 30th June 1937, 1938 and 1939 in the Bhandara, Gondia and Sakoli tahsils, respectively, as now constituted, and up to the 30th June 1935 in the portion of the district now transferred to the Balaghat district.

4. Complications of tenure and the prevalence of private irrigation made the settlement the most difficult of recent years and, though it was found possible in the more backward portions of the Gondia and Sakoli tahsils to introduce the simplified procedure first tried experimentally in the recent Betul settlement, with a resulting saving of some Rs. 30,000 in the cost of operations and a curtailment of six months in their duration, the amount of labour thrown on the settlement staff, especially in connection with the preparation of the record of rights, was great, and the Governor in Council fully endorses the Settlement Commissioner's appreciation of the very thorough way in which Mr. Gordon carried out the settlement. He is also pleased to note the favourable remarks made by the Settlement Officer and the Settlement Commissioner on the work of the staff.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. F. DYER,

Settlement Secretary to Government,

Central Provinces.

No. 1653-A.

FROM

C. G. C. TRENCH, ESQ., I.C.S.,

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 24th July 1922.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the final report on the re-settlement of the Bhandara district by Mr. E. Gordon, I.C.S. The traveller by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Bombay to Calcutta notices that some fifty miles east of Nagpur the face of the country changes, and the open fields of juar, cotton and rabi crops, through which the line has passed since the western ghats were left behind, begin to give place to the level, chess-board areas of embanked rice cultivation characteristic of the east of the province and the great plain of Chhattisgarh. The Bhandara district is the scene of this change. In the open tracts adjacent to the Nagpur border wheat and juar are extensively sown, but rice is the staple crop of the district, covering 58 per cent of the net cropped area, and increasing in importance as the eastern boundary is approached. The surface of the district is generally flat, but broken by numerous low ranges of hills and irregular areas of Government forest. Heavy forest occupies also much of the eastern or zamindari half of the district, coloured pink on the Settlement Officer's map, while the Bhandara tahsil and western portion of the Sakoli tahsil are watered by the Wainganga, which crossing the district from north to south has much open alluvial land along its banks. Re-settlement has been made of 1,815 villages, of which 544 are zamindari in whole or in part, the rest, khalsa. Three groups, however, comprising 171 villages, in the north, were transferred to the Balaghat district after settlement.

2. The average rainfall is both high and evenly distributed among the three tahsils of the district, and the outstanding feature of agriculture is the irrigation of rice. Transplantation is almost universal. The cultivation of this crop has been brought to a notoriously high pitch of excellence, and from the earliest times strenuous efforts have been made to render it secure. The central portion of the Sakoli or south-eastern tahsil was described in 1867 as the lake country of the province. Here substantial tanks are numbered in hundreds, of which the most famous is the lake at Nawegaon Bandh, 17 miles in periphery. The area wholly or partly protected by such private works is 298,376 acres or 56 per cent of the total rice area. But since the completion of the last settlement in 1900 conspicuous progress has been made in the construction of irrigation works by the Government. The chief of these are described in paragraph 11 of the report. Their usefulness is displayed by the fact that the outturn in one-third of the Gondia tahsil is already secured by them, two groups are protected in the Bhandara tahsil, and two in the northern tract transferred to Balaghat. Long-term agreements at an average rate of Rs. 2-8-0 an acre have been signed for 43,840 acres in 187 villages, and, as Mr. Gordon observes, the addition ensured by these works to the resources of the district is immense. The agricultural reputation of the district, however, as indicated in paragraph 60 of the report, is based very largely on

the industry and success of the single caste of rice-growing Powars, with whom perhaps may be associated those famous tank-makers, the Kohlis. The style of open field cultivation is by no means high, and over large areas in the zamindaris aboriginal standards prevail. Further, the transplantation method, profitable as it is where water, natural or artificial, is forthcoming at the proper time, has its own peculiar risks, for its success depends on a heavy early monsoon. If this condition fail, good later rain cannot repair the damage, as it can in the broadcasted crop. This is well shown in the statistics of famine years given in paragraph 45, which are a warning against a too sanguine estimate of the stability of the district and of the high standard rice outturns per acre, 1,600 lbs. for transplanted irrigated and 1,050 for transplanted unirrigated.

3. The effects of crop instability, however, are mitigated to an unusually large degree by an abundance of non-agricultural sources of livelihood. Prominent among these is lac, from which proprietors alone in the year of attestation derived an income estimated at Rs. 1,02,775. The collection of and trade in this product is mainly in the hands of the numerous and despised Mahar caste, and paragraph 123 narrates some dramatic details of the wealth acquired by the community from this source. The *bidi* (cigarette) industry is new, and "factories" are thickly scattered over two out of the three tahsils in the district. Manganese mining (also new) and weaving provide a further insurance against bad seasons. In short, the district is now in a stronger position than perhaps any other in the province to resist the shock of crop failures, and paragraph 13 of the report describes how, in the double calamity of a bad monsoon and the influenza epidemic of 1918, distress was extraordinarily little and the district weathered the storm in a way that was a revelation to every official concerned. Communications both by rail and road, though roads are deficient in Gondia, are excellent in the Bhandara and Sakoli tahsils, and have been much improved since settlement. Gondia, situated at the junction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the north-and-south narrow-gauge Jubbulpore-Chanda lines, and already boasting a population of nearly 6,000, is rapidly becoming the centre of the district's trade. The general pressure of population, which over the three tahsils ranges between 400 and 500 per square mile of occupied area, is, for the province, very high.

4. The composition of the tenant body, and the rights in which they hold call for few remarks. Three-quarters of the occupied area is in their hands, holdings are small, and the burden of debt is decidedly light. Proprietary and quasi-proprietary tenures, on the other hand, are extraordinarily complicated, and constituted the chief difficulty of this settlement. They are detailed in chapter 6 of the report. Zamindars, subordinate zamindars, malguzars, superior and inferior proprietors, and thekadars protected and unprotected are all represented, many of whom, and occasionally all, are to be found in a single village. Such a mahal suggests an elaborately carved ball of Chinese ivory, sphere within sphere, and the unravelling and record of the various conflicting rights was a task of extreme labour and difficulty.

5. The zamindar's tenure is described in paragraph 70 of the report. The only advantage these proprietors possess over ordinary malguzars is that in consideration of their position as erstwhile pioneers of civilisation in the backward tracts of the district, they pay, not the full revenue or kamil-jama fixed on their estates, but only a proportion of it, known as takoli. The largest zamindari contains 181 villages, but few are of any real importance and many petty properties are merging, by transfers to outsiders, into khalsa. From a western standpoint of competence and efficiency zamindars are most indifferent landlords, but the more important of them command the greatest respect and obedience in their estates. The shikmi or subordinate zamindar is now an anomalous survival. He pays nothing but takoli to his overlord who credits it to the Government. In the circumstances it is not surprising that some zamindars have relinquished their rights over their shikmis. Inferior proprietors and thekadars are so numerous that, had Mr. Gordon quoted the number of villages in which they exist, it would have been clear that the enquiry work of a single group in this district often exceeded that of an entire tahsil in a tract of more normal conditions. In paragraph 68 he notes that local opinion regards a protected thekadar as equal in status to an inferior proprietor, and that the legal position of co-sharers in a protected theka is still undefined. Among malguzars proper, rich landlords whose

names are household words in the Nagpur country abound, but the majority are an excellent class of sturdy yeoman farmers, the backbone of the proprietary body. Oppressive management is rare.

6. Though the effects of the famine cycle were already becoming evident at the last revision, much of the subsequent 11 per cent increase, amounting to 93,680 acres, in the net cropped area, denotes genuine progress, and the occupied area had expanded by 5 per cent in the year of attestation. The quality of the cropping, moreover, had been well maintained, 83 per cent consisting of substantial staples, rice, wheat and juar. The rent-roll had spontaneously risen from Rs. 7,43,054 to Rs. 7,87,812, or by 6 per cent, and the acre-rate of tenancy payments had practically stagnated at fifteen annas. This stagnation is partly due to an inveterate and traditional abhorrence of Bhandara landlords to enhancing a rent fixed by the Government, but mainly to the development of the practice of exacting nazaranas, concerning which, in paragraphs 107 and 108, the Settlement Officer echoes the recurrent lament of every Settlement Officer at the helplessness of Government to tax this source of income. On a minimum estimate, nearly nine lakhs of rupees have been recovered by proprietors, by way of premium, since the last revision. The value of land (paragraphs 111 to 113) has sharply risen since the year 1907, between which date and the last settlement the sale price of malik-makbuza land was 23 times the revenue, while after it the multiple rose to 52. For tenancy holdings the corresponding figures are 14 and 33. From the sale of milkiyat sarkar plots, which were auctioned at announcement in malik-makbuza right by the Settlement Officer, the very considerable sum of Rs. 1,39,937 was realized, or 48 times the revised revenue. Sub-rents are between 3 and 4 times the statutory rent of the land sublet. Prices of rice, wheat, gram and juar are shown (paragraphs 32 to 35) to have risen since last revision by 37, 66, 41 and 46, respectively, but the price basis of the new settlement was that of the quinquennium 1912 to 1916, when rice, at 9.20 seers per rupee, was the dearest of the four staples quoted. Since 1916 there has been a further and enormous increase of close on 100 per cent in the price of rice and wheat. On every ground, then, the district was ripe for resettlement, but its famine history counselled caution and the orders of the Government of India on the forecast report, communicated in letter No. 199-345-2, dated the 13th March 1916, to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, were that rental enhancement was to be limited to 30 per cent in the Bhandara and Gondia tahsils, and in the Sakoli tahsil to 33 per cent.

7. Among proprietors, zamindars, the Government of India ordered, were to be assessed to a kamil-jama at a uniform rate of 50 per cent of assets. Of this kamil-jama a standard takoli of 75 per cent was prescribed for the Gondia, and 66⅔ for the Sakoli tahsil. The assessment of malguzars followed the rule observed in the Nagpur territories, which limits the increase in revenue to half the increase of the present over the last settlement assets and so ensures a steady progress towards a universal half assets assessment. I now review the action taken by the Settlement Officer to resettle the district on these lines.

8. The last settlement grouping of villages was to some extent remodelled by him, and he leaves on record certain further possible improvements, for the benefit of the next Settlement Officer. Over most of the district, nine classes of soil were recognised, which correspond very closely both in nomenclature and proportionate areas with those of the last settlement. As far as can be anticipated, no reclassing of the district will in future be necessary. Unirrigated land was further sub-divided into seven positions and three classes of irrigation were adopted, secure, ordinary, and precarious. Lastly, the three usual qualifications, kachhar (covered by annual alluvial deposit), ran (damaged by jungle), and khari (manured from village site) were added to the already long list of soils and positions. In paragraph 93 the factors applied to each soil and position are discussed. This factor scale, as was proper, was based almost entirely on popular opinion and in consequence worked admirably. In the backward tracts of the Gondia and Sakoli tahsils a simplified system of soil classification and land valuation, described in paragraphs 94 to 101, was adopted for the first time and with complete success. I particularly endorse the appreciation of this system contained in paragraph 101, which merits the close attention of every Settlement Officer, especially the concluding sub-paragraph.

9. The Settlement Officer proceeded on one or other of these two systems, according to the tract in which he worked, and the result of his revaluation of the land was as follows :—

Tahsil.			Rental enhancement per cent.
Bhandara	...	...	31
Gondia	...	...	31
Sakoli	...	...	34

While over the district as a whole the rent-roll was increased from Rs. 7,87,812 to Rs. 10,34,590 or by 31 per cent, with a revised acre-rate of Rs. 1-3-9 as compared with 15 annas unrevised. In paragraph 116 Mr. Gordon declares his opinion that "margins," the justice of which has, in recent years, been impugned, are absolutely necessary and mechanical enhancement to the deduced rent is impracticable ; in this I concur. All classes of tenants were left paying at approximately the same pressure, measured by the unit incidence.

10. Malik-makbuza payments were enhanced by 43 per cent to Rs. 87,714, but their revised pressure, '72 of an anna on each soil unit, was exactly the same as that of the revised tenancy rental.

11. The home-farm and privileged tenants' land were valued on precisely the same lines as tenancy land, "punitive" rates for the home-farm, so freely adopted in the past, having been entirely abandoned, and margins occasionally given, where necessary. The revised home-farm acre-rate is Rs. 1-8-2, and the valuation of this and the privileged tenants' area combined Rs. 3,44,972.

12. The assessable income from siwai has been raised from Rs. 1,04,690 to Rs. 1,56,104 or by 49 per cent. This falls at Re. 0-2-5 per acre of unoccupied area. The extreme moderation of this valuation is clear from a perusal of paragraphs 121 to 128 of the report. On the "ascertained" average income, itself almost certainly far below the real figure, a margin of 42 per cent has been allowed for fluctuations.

13. The total revised assets of the district are stated in paragraph 129. Including malik-makbuza payments, they amount to Rs. 16,23,497, within Rs. 12,500 of the forecast figure.

14. Chapter 9 of the report deals with the revenue assessed on these assets. The result of observance of the assessment rule cited in paragraph 7 of this letter has been that the percentage of malguzari revenue on the corresponding assets in the malguzari area has been reduced from 56, the proportion absorbed at last revision, to 53. Considerable elasticity has been observed, 410 mahals having been assessed at under 49 and 917 at over 50 per cent. A sum of Rs. 23,058 which might have been assessed by the strict letter of the rule has been foregone. The kamil-jama on the malguzari assets of the whole district has been raised from Rs. 6,12,606 to Rs. 7,97,773, of which last named sum Rs. 5,62,780 falls on the malguzari and Rs. 2,34,993 on the zamindari portion of the district.

15. Of the revised malik-makbuza payments 13 per cent has been allowed to lambardars as drawback on collections, the balance, Rs. 76,604, being due for collection as kamil-jama.

16. The gross revised kamil-jama of the district is thus Rs. 8,74,377, which is Rs. 2,07,801 or 31 per cent above the unrevised demand and falls at Re. 0-13-8 per cultivated acre. Assignments reduce the gross jama by Rs. 20,264 in the malguzari portion to Rs. 6,11,572.

17. The kamil-jama assessed on the zamindari area is Rs. 2,42,541. In the Gondia tahsil 73 per cent of this jama was taken as takoli, and in Sakoli 64 per cent, detailed examination of the individual circumstances of each estate necessitating these slight deviations from the standards laid down in the orders passed on the forecast report. The revised takoli of the district is thus Rs. 1,71,005 or 43 per cent above the unrevised demand.

18. Thus the total revised realizable revenue of the district is—

			Rs.
On malguzari portion	...	...	6,11,572
„ zamindari „	...	...	1,71,005
Total	...	...	<u>7,82,577</u>

This is Rs. 1,97,385 above the demand as it stood immediately prior to resettlement. The difference between forecast and actuals is 1 per cent.

19. The revision has in general been very favourable to proprietors, whose cash income it has increased by Rs. 66,086, calculated on the kamil-jama. The bulk of this benefit has accrued to the malguzars, zamindars and inferior proprietors profiting to the amount of Rs. 15,421. In only 46 mahals and two zamindaris has it been necessary to postpone by stages the full enhancement in the Government demand.

20. Inferior proprietors' payments have been raised from Rs. 17,060 to Rs. 26,437. In general these owners have been allowed 72 per cent of the village profits and pay their superior proprietors the balance, in addition to defraying the revenue and cesses. In 8 of these dually-owned mahals stages of enhancement have been allowed. The theka-jama of protected thekadars has been fixed as a rule at between 66 and 75 per cent of the assets.

21. The Government raiyatwari estate in this district is only 9 unimportant villages covering 3,012 acres. Payments have been raised from Rs. 507 to Rs. 637 and now fall at Re. 0-6-11 per acre. The Government nazul lands in Bhandara and Gondia have also been re-surveyed, accurately recorded and settled, an essentially necessary operation of great expense and labour, but bringing a disproportionately small return into the Government treasury. The total assessment on both towns has been raised from Rs. 4,805 to Rs. 6,422.

22. Mr. Gordon has devoted the most careful attention to the wajib-ul-arz, a document of high importance and involving in its preparation an abnormal amount of difficulty in this developed and contentious district. The accurate and detailed record of irrigation rights from private tanks is a fine achievement. The disputes over rights in waste or banjar have elicited a civil court decision pregnant with possibilities of future trouble, but this decision is now under appeal. The whole of the wajib-ul-arz section of the report deserves the careful attention of future district officers. In contrast with the deficient record of last settlement, the rights of inferior proprietors and protected thekadars have now been clearly defined, after full and patient enquiry.

23. The general period of the revised settlement has been fixed at 20 years, but for special reasons, for slightly shorter terms in parts of the Sakoli and Gondia tahsils. I recommend the settlement for confirmation. It has cost Rs. 4,89,780 which will be recouped in less than three years by the revenue increment secured.

24. This laborious, intricate, and difficult settlement has been carried by Mr. Gordon to a successful conclusion with profit to Government, benefit to the people and an almost entire absence of appeal against his decisions. I have direct experience as Settlement Officer in two non-rice districts of the province and am convinced that the settlement of neither of them as a whole involved as much strain and labour on all the officials concerned as that of a single tahsil in Bhandara. From personal acquaintance with the work of Mr. Gordon's staff also I am able to endorse the generous terms in which he acknowledges their assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. G. C. TRENCH,

Settlement Commissioner,

Central Provinces.



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Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Bhandara District.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Bhandara district, which lies immediately to the east of Nagpur and is bordered on the north and south by the Balaghat and Chanda districts, respectively, and on the east by the Nandgaon and Khairgarh States, is a fairly compact, but by no means homogeneous tract covering, at the time of the inception of settlement operations, an area of 3,950 square miles.

Introductory.

A general description of the district is given in Chapter I of the Gazetteer and of the two previous settlement reports, respectively, and need not be recapitulated at length here. The more important features moreover of each tahsil have already been described in the various tahsil reports. Briefly, however, the district, the scenery of which is much diversified and is frequently most picturesque, is a flat or slightly undulating tract of country interspersed at intervals with low ranges of hills. The most important of these are found in the extreme north and south of the Bhandara tahsil, in the Gaikhuri range which runs east and west through the centre of the district and divides the Gondia from the Sakoli tahsil, and lastly in the east in a broken and irregular chain running generally north and south, the highest peaks of which are seen in the extreme east of the Gondia tahsil at Darekasa and in the south-east of the Sakoli tahsil around Nawegaon Bandh and Partabgarh.

The one river of importance in the district is the Weinganga, with its five tributaries—the Bagh, the Chuminadi, the Bawanthari, the Sur and the Chulban—of which the Bagh and the Chulban join it from the eastern bank and the remaining three streams from the left bank. It enters the district from the north, and after running the whole length of the district from north to south in a semi-circular course, finally leaves it on its way through the Chanda district to join the river Godavary. In the river valleys a rich and alluvial black soil is found, while over the remainder of the more open plain of the district a sandy loam prevails which becomes lighter as the hills are approached and the rivers left behind. In the hilly tracts, as might be expected, the soils vary rapidly, from a light red on the hill slopes to a richer dark soil in the intervening hollows. In these latter tracts and to a lesser degree over the rest of the district, a marked feature of the landscape are the large and numerous lakes, used for the irrigation of the rice and sugarcane crops.

2. The area and boundaries to which the present report relates are the same as at last settlement, covering 3,950 square miles divided as follows—

Area and divisions.

		Square miles.
Khalsa area	...	2,064
Zamindari area	...	1,346
Government forest	...	533
Bhandara nazul	...	2
Raiyatwari	...	5

Excluding the Government forest, the whole is divided into 1,815 villages, of which 1,216 are malguzari, 544 are zamindari, and 45 villages, locally known as Hameshas, have been sold outright under the Waste Land Rules. Nine villages are settled raiyatwari and one village is leased by Government. In this district the zamindari tenure is generally partible and in consequence it has frequently happened that a fractional share of a village has passed under malguzari tenure on alienation, though no actual partition has been made. All such villages, of which any share is still held in zamindari tenure, have been wholly included in the zamindari area mentioned above.

Since the resettlement was begun, however, 171 villages lying north of the Bawanthari and Weinganga rivers, covering 345 square miles, together with 37 square miles of Government forest, have been transferred to form part

of the newly constituted Waraseoni tahsil in the Balaghat district, and the Bhandara district proper, which, as now constituted, is separated from Balaghat by the natural boundary of the Bawanthari, Weinganga and Bagh rivers, is therefore composed of the remaining 1,644 villages, which, together with the remaining area of Government forest, cover a total area of 3,568 square miles. Progress over the whole area under report since the first settlement is seen by the figures of the table below:—

	Area in acres.			
	Cropped.	Fallow of 3 years and under.	Old fallow of over 3 years.	Occupied.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
30 years settlement	787,782	30,232	115,931	933,948
20 years settlement	818,749	161,051	96,354	1,076,354
Present revision	912,429	109,722	111,031	1,134,142

CHAPTER 2.

GENERAL HISTORY OF PROGRESS SINCE SETTLEMENT.

3. The early history of the district is fully given in Chapter 2 of Mr. Lawrence's settlement report and Chapter 2 of the District Gazetteer, and it will be sufficient here to state that from the end of the 18th century it formed part of the Bhonsla territories, which were administered from 1818 to 1830 by the British regent Sir Richard Jenkins, were handed back in 1830 to the Bhonsla Raja Raghujī 3rd and finally lapsed to the British on the death of that potentate without heirs in 1853.

4. Since the assumption of British rule in addition to the earlier 3-year summary settlements two regular settlements have been made.

The first which was carried out by Mr. A.J. Lawrence of the Bengal Civil Service in the year 1867 included the enquiry into proprietary rights, then granted for the first time. It was concluded for a period of 30 years and fixed the gross kamil-jama, including that of the zamindari forest mahals, which was at that time subject to triennial revision, at Rs. 456,646, a sum which at the end of the period of 30 years had risen with the revision of the forest takolis and the lapse of certain revenue-free grants to just over Rs. 461,000.

5. The second settlement was concluded for a period of 20 years between the years 1895 and 1900 by Mr. A. B. Napier, I.C.S., whose name is still a household word throughout the district.

Rents were raised by 14 per cent all round and the gross kamil-jama of the district was increased from Rs. 461,050 to Rs. 670,802, while the net realizable demand was raised by Rs. 1,81,185, land revenue recoverable from malguzars being fixed at Rs. 4,59,636 and takoli from zamindars at Rs. 1,30,389.

6. Unfortunately before revision was completed the district entered upon a period of lean years, including the two famines of 1897 and 1899 and the scarcity of 1902. The results were temporarily disastrous. The land revenue was only once collected in full in 6 successive years, while only Rs. 74,102 were recovered in 1899-1900 and Rs. 103,150 in 1902-03. The rice crop fell to 313,234 acres in 1899 and the double-cropped area was only 13,800 acres. In 1902 the figures were 356,672 acres and 53,000 acres for the same two crops, respectively. An account of the measures taken to combat the famines will be found in Chapter 3, paragraphs 142 to 147, of the Gazetteer and is not required here, but it may be repeated that at the worst period of 1899-1900 nearly 19 per cent

of the whole population were in receipt of relief. The evil effects of this continued distress soon became cumulative. By the census of 1901 populations had fallen by 11 per cent compared with the figures for 1891, partly due to famine mortality but chiefly to emigration, and from settlement to 1902 the rice area had declined by roughly 127,000 acres and the net-cropped area by nearly 60,000 acres. In 1901 the Commissioner of the Division touring the district was so struck by the depression, despondency and general indebtedness of the tenants that immediate measures for relief were proposed.

7. The first step was to make enquiries regarding abatement of rent and revenue. Investigation was held throughout the district, and in all villages where it was found that the cropping had fallen by 15 per cent proportionate abatements of rents and revenue were allowed. In all 418 villages, out of the 1,825 villages in the district, were found to qualify for relief, the reduction in rents being Rs. 24,921 over the existing and Rs. 31,805 over the settlement rents. The acreage rate per net-cropped acre remained exactly as at settlement, but the general all-round acreage rate was slightly reduced from Re. 0-15-4 to Re. 0-14-11. Revenue was reduced by Rs. 25,765. The abatements were granted temporarily for 3 years in the first instance after which the condition of the villages was again scrutinized. Reimposition was made at once in 101 villages, while the abatements were continued for 3 to 5 years more in the remaining villages where recovery had not been complete. In only 6 villages of the district were the abatements made permanent and these almost all favoured villages under Court of Wards management. The reimposition seems to have been made almost automatically and without notice and the abatements have had no permanent effect whatever on the pitch of rents. It is easy to be wise after 15 years of almost unbroken prosperity and it is difficult for the younger generation to visualize the depression caused by the famines, but it is possible now to suggest in the light of later events that the gloom cast by the bad years was perhaps exaggerated and that the abatements were perhaps often an unnecessary relief. Even at the time when they were undertaken signs were not wanting that the depression was temporary, and in the Settlement Commissioner's forwarding letter on the last settlement report it was observed that the tenantry had stuck to their holdings and that the occupied area had kept up well throughout. It was also at the same time suggested that the measure of deterioration, 15 per cent decrease in the net-cropped area in comparison to 20 per cent elsewhere, on which the abatements were based, was lenient. Certainly to one reading the history of the relief 15 years later and comparing in individual villages the abated figures with their general agricultural history it appears that in a number of cases the relief was not only unnecessary but was sometimes capriciously distributed. A temporary fall in the rice crop found in a single year in many cases brought a village within the scheme of abatement, while in many others which generally had suffered more severely, an effort to sow a full rice area in the enquiry year left the village outside the relief. The rapidity of the recovery after a few normal seasons was probably largely due to the pressure of population, and with a 35 inch average rainfall and an average population of 435 to the occupied square mile recovery, it may be hoped, will always be rapid. It was only in the wild and jungly tracts, where the pressure of population was lightest, that the effects of the depression were at all permanent.

8. Simultaneously with, and perhaps more important than, the abatements of rents and revenue, proceeded an enquiry into debts. Debt conciliation proceedings. This was conducted by R. B. Anant Lal, Extra-Assistant Commissioner and resulted in the remission of 20 lakhs of rupees or 41 per cent of the total debt found, distributed over 905 proprietors and 12,311 tenants. Several estates acted in the most generous manner, noticeably those G. R. Pande, the Chitnavis brothers and Ghatate of Nagpur.

9. At the same time as these direct measures of relief by the grant of remissions and suspensions of rents and revenue, the abatements and the debt conciliation proceedings were going on, a policy was being sought by which the recurrence of the famines might be averted. The main crop of the district is rice which is all important in

the Gondia and in the greater part of the Sakoli tahsils. The effects of irrigation were already well known and appreciated and an improvement of the existing irrigation facilities was undertaken.

10. The first type of work undertaken was the grant-in-aid tank, by which usually an existing small tank was either improved or repaired by Government and the proprietors conjointly.
The grant-in-aid tanks. Government gave a free grant usually amounting to at least half the amount, while the balance was taken by the proprietor as a taccavi loan. The tank was put in order by the Public Works Department and was then handed over to the proprietor for management. The latter was responsible for repairs, but if inspection by the Public Works Department found that these were not being done, Government retained the right to carry them out and recover the cost. Under this scheme in all twenty-nine tanks were taken up in the district, varying from substantial works to the smallest rabi embankments. In three cases the proprietors subsequently repaid the taccavi advanced, and brought up the tanks as private property, two tanks were acquired by Government as minor irrigation works, and four tanks were struck off the list of grant-in-aid works as failures and the taccavi remitted. In the remaining twenty cases the works were generally successful, and the taccavi is still being recovered. These latter irrigate 4,548 acres compared to 3,356 acres at settlement before the improvement was made. The financial result of the works, however, has not been so satisfactory, and as in most cases of divided responsibility Government does most of the work and the proprietors draw most of the profit. The reason is not far to seek. The extra profits on rice cultivation from secure irrigation are never estimated at less than Rs. 10 per acre. The whole of this profit on the home farm area goes to the proprietor and Government gets no share at all. In fact the only return that Government receives is its half share in the enhancement of rents due to the tank and the value of the enhanced security of the revenue. The former is never large owing to the general enhancement on other grounds and "*per saltum*" considerations, and the latter is not calculable in rupees, annas and pies. Lastly, these tanks are not as a rule very large, and are accordingly apt to fail just at the time when they are most needed. They serve their purpose well enough in all ordinary seasons, but their catchment is generally too small to make them effective in years of real drought.

11. The policy of constructing such small tanks has accordingly been abandoned and the security of the rice is now aimed at by the construction entirely by Government of large and substantial irrigation works that will be serviceable in the worst years. In all five large works have been completed since 1907 affecting the welfare of this district. The Weinganga canal in the Balaghat district protects the greater part of the Katori and Rampaili groups, since transferred to that district, and the Khindsi tank (Ramtek) protects the area between the Sur and Weinganga rivers in the Bhandara tahsil. Here, however, rice is but a small part of the cropping and irrigation to other crops is hardly as yet known. Within the district itself smaller works have been made at Chandpur in Bhandara tahsil, and Khadbandha, Pangdi, Bodalkasa and Chhorkhamara in the Gondia tahsil and a couple of tiny works have been made in Sakoli tahsil. Most of these works, *viz.*, the Weinganga Canal, Bodalkasa, and Chhorkhamara, have only been opened since settlement operations began and have as yet not been properly tested, but the two tanks of Khairbandha and Chandpur have been open sufficiently long for their popularity to be established. The irrigation department is specialising on long-term (10 years) agreements at an incremental rate averaging Rs. 2-8-0 per acre, and in all agreements have now been signed for 43,840 acres in 187 villages. The addition to the resource of the district is immense and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Gondia tahsil may now be taken to be protected. In addition several promising small additional projects have been prepared, but the great irrigational need of the district at present is a scheme that will do for the remainder of the Gondia tahsil what has already been done for the western portion.

12. From 1904 conditions in the district began to mend and with the exception of 1907-08 a series of years of general prosperity ensued. The lost ground in population was more

General progress since 1905 to 1918.

than made good by 1911 and the cropping, cultivated and occupied areas at attestation were found to have increased by 11 per cent, 4 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, over the settlement figures. Prices have steadily risen and the employment afforded by and the wealth brought into the district by the manganese mines, the bidi manufactories and the lac boom have left the labouring population and the district generally in a position the strength of which was hitherto unguessed.

13. Not till 1918-19 was any set back received, but in that year an undoubtedly severe failure of the rice crop was accompanied by the influenza epidemic, which caused the most appalling mortality. No less than 34,600 persons or 4 per cent of the total population of 1911 succumbed to the ravages of this dreadful disease. Many, it is feared, died as much from lack of nutrition as from the disease itself. Whole families were prostrated together, and none was left to cook for or help the others. The rice crop was returned at only 63 American notation for transplanted and 45 American notation for broadcasted rice. Liberal suspensions of revenue were granted and Rs. 372,686 of taccavi were distributed with a lavish hand. Few remissions, however, were found necessary and although prices had reached an undreamt of pitch, from which they have not yet recovered, distress was extraordinarily little, and very few persons came on the relief works opened. The general prosperity of the district for the previous 10 years, the employment offered by the Army grass operations, in the lac and bidi industries and in the manganese mines all combined to carry the district through in a way that was a revelation to all who had to deal with it. Truly the power of resistance has been enormously enhanced between 1899 and 1919.

CHAPTER 3. POPULATION.

14. The Bhandara district is one of the most thickly inhabited in the province. The population as shown at the last 3 census enumerations was—

1891.	1901.	1911.
742,850	663,062	773,677

showing a decrease of 11 per cent in the first and an increase of 4 per cent in the second decade over the figures of 1891. As the census report however remarks, the census was taken at a time when the employment of the rice districts is at its lowest and there is a heavy temporary migration of labourers to Berar, and the total real population is, therefore, probably even higher than the enumeration shows.

The decrease between 1891 and 1901, which appears to have been fairly evenly distributed all over the district, though the khalsa portion of the Sakoli tahsil suffered least, was of course due to the heavy mortality of the famines and emigration to other districts, especially to Berar. The 10 years, 1901 to 1911, however, saw full recovery with a birth-rate largely exceeding the death-rate, and a return of many of the emigrants, and the loss was fully made good.

The recovery was most marked in the khalsa portion of the Gondia tahsil and in the sparsely populated Sakoli zamindaris, due in the former to the general increase in prosperity in the quasi-urban areas, such as Gondia and in the latter to the attraction of new settlers.

15. The population of the district is almost entirely rural, the number of town dwellers per mille of the total in 1911 being only 36 or 4 per cent. Plague, however, was raging at the time of the enumeration, and a small increase in the percentage of urban dwellers must be allowed for. Re-enumeration was made in the following towns with the following results a few weeks after the census:—

	1st enumera- tion.	2nd enumera- tion.	Difference.
Bhandara	7,414	13,728	+ 6,314
Paoni	10,223	10,869	+ 647
Tumsar	4,378	6,547	+ 2,169

The total to be added to the urban population on these subsequent figures only 9,130 and the sum total is trifling in comparison with the rural population. Beyond the towns referred to above, together with Gondia, population 5,847, which are all managed by municipal committees, there is no other town in the district with more than 4,000 inhabitants.

16. In 1911 the total mean density of the population of the district, including Government and zamindari forest, was 195 per square mile, compared with the average figure of 122 persons per square mile over the Central Provinces as a whole. The figure is higher than that of any other district except Nagpur with its high urban population where the mean density was 211.

The distribution by tahsils was—

	popula- tion.	density square mile.
Bhandara	235,445	216
Gondia	338,277	255
Sakoli	199,955	129

If, however, the large areas of uncultivated Government and zamindari forest be excluded and the population be compared with the occupied area, it is found that the density per square mile rises to 436, distributed.

Bhandara tahsil	412	per square mile.
Gondia	456	" " "
Sakoli	432	" " "

The population is heaviest in the central tracts around Gondia and Tumsar towns, which are as thickly inhabited as any rural area in the province. In the two groups in which these towns fall the density per square mile of occupied area rises to the very high figure of 460 and the cultivated area supports 0.80 person per acre.

17. With so high a rural population it is only natural to find that the bulk of the inhabitants are dependent on agriculture. Out of the total of 773,677 inhabitants of the district enumerated in 1911, no less than 574,883 or 74 per cent were returned as living directly by pasture and agriculture, the main occupations of the remainder being shown as

Industry, trade and transport	141,233
Hunting and fishing	24,334
Public administration	20,295
Mines	5,885
Miscellaneous	7,047

An analysis, moreover, of the callings of those devoted to industry, trade and transport shows that they included a very large number whose labour is directly ancillary to agriculture, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, cartmen and others. With the exception of a small weaving and brass-making community it may be said that the total population of the district is absorbed in agriculture or the callings that minister directly to agricultural needs.

18. The main castes, with populations of over 10,000 souls, are shown below compared with the figures for 1891 and 1901:—

Castes,	1891.	1901.	1911.
Mahars	128,540	117,544	144,351
Kunbis	86,618	78,913	90,403
Gonds	93,176	70,256	75,871
Powars	63,553	69,623	74,603
Telis	40,613	42,159	46,504
Gowaris	49,213	37,140	43,225
Dhimars	33,218	31,777	37,888
Malis	32,550	29,737	30,348
Kalars	29,039	24,178	28,189
Koshtis	18,006	18,105	24,110
Lodhis	20,903	18,170	23,282
Lohars	13,153	11,765	14,512
Kohlis	12,097	12,492	13,778
Musalmans	12,633	11,525	12,298
Sonars	11,006	11,044	11,713

19. The Mahar, as he is first in numbers, so also is easily the most ubiquitous and versatile caste of the community. He is found in every corner of the district in positions ranging from, in rare instances, malguzar and patwari, to cultivator, labourer, kotwar, weaver or contractor. As a cultivator he has enormously expanded his holdings and he has been the first to turn his hand to new occupations. The kotwars' ranks have immemorially been recruited from his caste, and it is he who propagates the lac and takes the contract of the tendu leaves and supplies the labour that makes the bidis. He is often a petty dealer in grain or in minor forest produce. In physique and in quickness of intellect he is generally above the average of the district, but in manners he is still rude and unpolished.

20. Second in numbers come the Kunbis who have now outstripped the Gonds. This caste supplies the typical cultivator of the western portion of the district, while a fairly large colony is to be found in the Gondia tahsil around Amgaon, descendants of the clan that settled the Kamptha Zamindari under Kolu Patel, the ancestor of Chimna Bahadur who joined Appa Sahib in 1818 against the British. The outlook and interests of this caste are entirely bound up by their agriculture and the wheat cultivation of the district is largely in their hands.

21. As the Kunbi is bound up in his wheat cultivation, so is the Powar in his rice. This caste occupies the northern part of the Bhandara and the central part of the Gondia tahsils. They are of a sturdy and independent type, but unfortunately only too predisposed to quarrels and litigation, and when involved in any dispute totally unscrupulous. The more respectable members of this caste are generally of excellent manners, but the same can hardly be said of those that have degenerated.

22. The Gond now comes fourth in numbers among the castes of the district. In the open parts of the country he has generally degenerated in type and position, and is often little more than a hewer of wood, if not a drawer of water, to his more advanced neighbours. Here too he is generally addicted to drink and has imbibed a low and cunning taste for doubtful litigation. On the other hand in his native jungles in the eastern zamindaris he is a free and cheerful, if a trifle careless, member of the community. Here he is a woodsman as much as a cultivator and supports himself by his axe as much as by his plough.

23. Of the remaining castes it is impossible and unnecessary to speak at length in this report. The Kohlis, who are mostly cultivators, occupy the lake country of the district in the central portion of the Sakoli tahsil.

The Telis, Malis, Kalars and Lodhis are chiefly cultivators, and the Dhimars and Gowaris are generally servants and herdsmen.

CHAPTER 4.

COMMUNICATIONS—TRADE—INDUSTRIES. PRICES—WAGES.

24. The district generally is well served by communications by rail and has been much opened out since settlement. The main Bengal-Nagpur line runs through the heart of the district with the important junction at Gondia and 10 other stations within the district border, the most important of which from west to east are Bhandara Road, Tumsar Road, Tiroda and Amgaon. Tumsar and Tiroda are both important rice markets, drawing produce not only from this district but also from Balaghat, but the centre of the district commerce is fixing itself more and more at Gondia. At this junction the main line meets the two narrow gauge lines from Jubbulpore and Chanda, opened respectively in 1903 and 1908. The former brings the produce, largely minor forest produce, of the uplands of the Balaghat district, and the latter has opened out the Sakoli tahsil rice tracts.

and jungles to the market. Lastly, the narrow gauge line from Nagpur to Chanda passes through the south-west corner of the Bhandara tahsil with a station at Paoni Raod, joining the Gondia-Chanda section at Nagbhir. In all the opening of these two branch lines has added nearly 100 miles to the railway system of the district. The Paoni Raod station is not of very great commercial importance to the district, as produce from this area is largely taken to the Bhiwarpur, Umrer and Nagpur markets by road, but a small estimate of the importance of the new line to the Sakoli tahsil can be formed from the fact that on an average no less than 14,268 maunds of lac valued at Rs. 428,040 at Rs. 30 per maund have been exported annually in the past 3 years, and that in the past year the Forest Department exported 3,622 tons of Army hay from the same area, while in all 26,699 tons of freight were carried on these branch lines in 1919-20, nearly three-fourth of which were exports.

25. In roads also there has been substantial improvement, chiefly thanks to the works undertaken in the famines, and the Bhandara and Gondia tahsils and the north of the Sakoli tahsil are all generally well served. Tumsar in Bhandara tahsil is connected with the north by two metalled roads to Katangi and Waraseoni, and with the south by a short lead to the railway at Tumsar Road station and by a road that passes through Mohali and meets the Great Eastern road at Bhandara. The latter road runs east and west from Nagpur through Bhandara and the north of the Sakoli tahsil to Raipur and beyond. This is the old and main artery of the district trade and the traffic along it, especially in timber and bamboos for the Nagpur market, is still very heavy.

At right angles to this road and connecting it with Gondia and Balaghat is the Gondia-Arjuni branch, a link which is of the greatest importance to this part of the district, opening up the market of Gondia to all the villages of the northern half of the Sakoli tahsil.

Other roads connect Bhandara with Paoni and the Nagpur-Mul road, Tiroda with Waraseoni and Balaghat and Amgaon with Lanji to the north and Satgaon to the south. This last road will eventually be prolonged to meet the Great Eastern road at Deori almost on the eastern border of the district.

Of these works, the Amgaon-Satgaon and Arjuni-Gondia sections, with a total length of 36 miles, were undertaken in the 1897 famine, while the Mohali-Tumsar, Tiroda-Khairlanji and Bhandara-Paoni links, with a total length of 50 miles, were undertaken in 1899. For all practical purposes it may be taken that nearly 90 miles of new or improved roads have been added since settlement.

26. From this brief survey it will be seen that the Bhandara tahsil and the north of Sakoli tahsil are excellently served, but that the communications in Gondia tahsil are all at right angles to and not lateral with the railway. In other words they connect the villages to the north or south with the railway line, but they do not connect the important centres with one another. Gondia is now easily the first commercial town of the district but has no road connecting it with the country either to the east or to the west. Country tracks abound, but, considering the importance of this rapidly growing centre of trade, I feel that the provision of links with Amgaon to the east and with Tiroda to the west are among the more important communications needs of the district.

This is hardly the place for a discussion of the district road scheme, but among other useful and desirable works I would place the connection of Mundhri market with Tumsar Road station as of high importance, to which might be added a road to the south to tap the open villages of the Chhorkhamara tract and the jungles of the Sakoli and Gondia border beyond. In the Sakoli tahsil land has already been acquired for and a start has been made on the Chichgarh-Nawegaon Bandh road which should open up the jungles of the eastern zamindaris, and will be eventually continued westward to meet the Great Eastern road at Lakhni. Other important needs are to connect the big market of Lakhandur in Sakoli tahsil with the railway and to open up the rich Chauras tract which is at present impassable owing to the heavy soil till late in the year.

TRADE.

27. The export trade of the district is almost entirely in agricultural or forest produce. Except for the manganese ore which will be referred to below there is little else of importance. The main grain produce of the district is disposed of in the local bazars, the most important of which are Tumsar in Bhandara tahsil, Gondia, Tirora and Mundhri in Gondia tahsil, and Lakhni and Lakhandur in Sakoli tahsil, but the greater part finds its way to the railway bazars at Tumsar, Tirora and Gondia, all of which draw supplies also from Balaghat. In addition a fair proportion of grain from the Bhandara tahsil finds its way to Nagpur either *via* Umrer or *via* the Great Eastern road. Timber and bamboos as already stated chiefly go direct to Nagpur by the Great Eastern road, and in the open weather months carts may be counted passing through Bhandara by the hundred. The chief imports of the district are, rice, chilis, tobacco, cotton piece-goods, salt, sugar and kerosene oil. The rice is of the poorer quality and is imported for local consumption the home grown rice of better quality being exported for sale.

Figures obtained from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company show a total of 56,412 tons of imports and 201,689 tons of exports for the year 1919-20. The details, however, are not worth quoting as the figures do not reflect with any accuracy the commercial activities of the district. Many of the imports of the main line stations, especially Gondia, are exports from the narrow gauge branch lines, which are again re-exported, while the exports are exaggerated by the inclusion of these same figures twice over, once as exports from the branch stations and once as re-exports from the main stations. Secondly, a substantial and incalculable quantity of the rail borne traffic is derived from the Balaghat district, while a further and equally incalculable quantity of produce is removed by road and does not appear in the rail borne statistics at all. More interesting are the subsidiary figures showing how the opening up of the new line has stimulated trade in the villages adjoining the narrow gauge line. Here the imports and exports for the year 1919-20 were :—

Imports.		Exports.	
Commodity.	Tons.	Commodity.	Tons.
Rice	1,728	Hay	4,087
Chilis	53	Lac	675
Cotton piece-goods	288	Bidi leaves	792
Salt	436	Rice	614
Sugar	141	Timber, fuel and bamboos	7,086
Kerosene oil	277	Miscellaneous	6,332
Miscellaneous	3,990		
Total	7113	Total	19,586

INDUSTRIES.

28. Apart from agricultural operations and industries connected with minor forest produce such as weaving of bamboo tattis and baskets, the collection of harra, lac and the rest, there are only four industries of the district that require comment. The first two exist since settlement and are really of little importance. They are weaving and brass-making. The latter is confined to Bhandara town and only 1,250 souls were shown to be engaged in it at last census. The weaving industry is practised by the Koshtis of Bhandara and by the Mahar community in various other centres. Paoni cloths with a silken border once had an excellent name, but the trade is dying out in the competition with the mill-made cloth. Mostly the cloth now woven is of a coarse variety for local use and the weaving community are often available for agricultural operations.

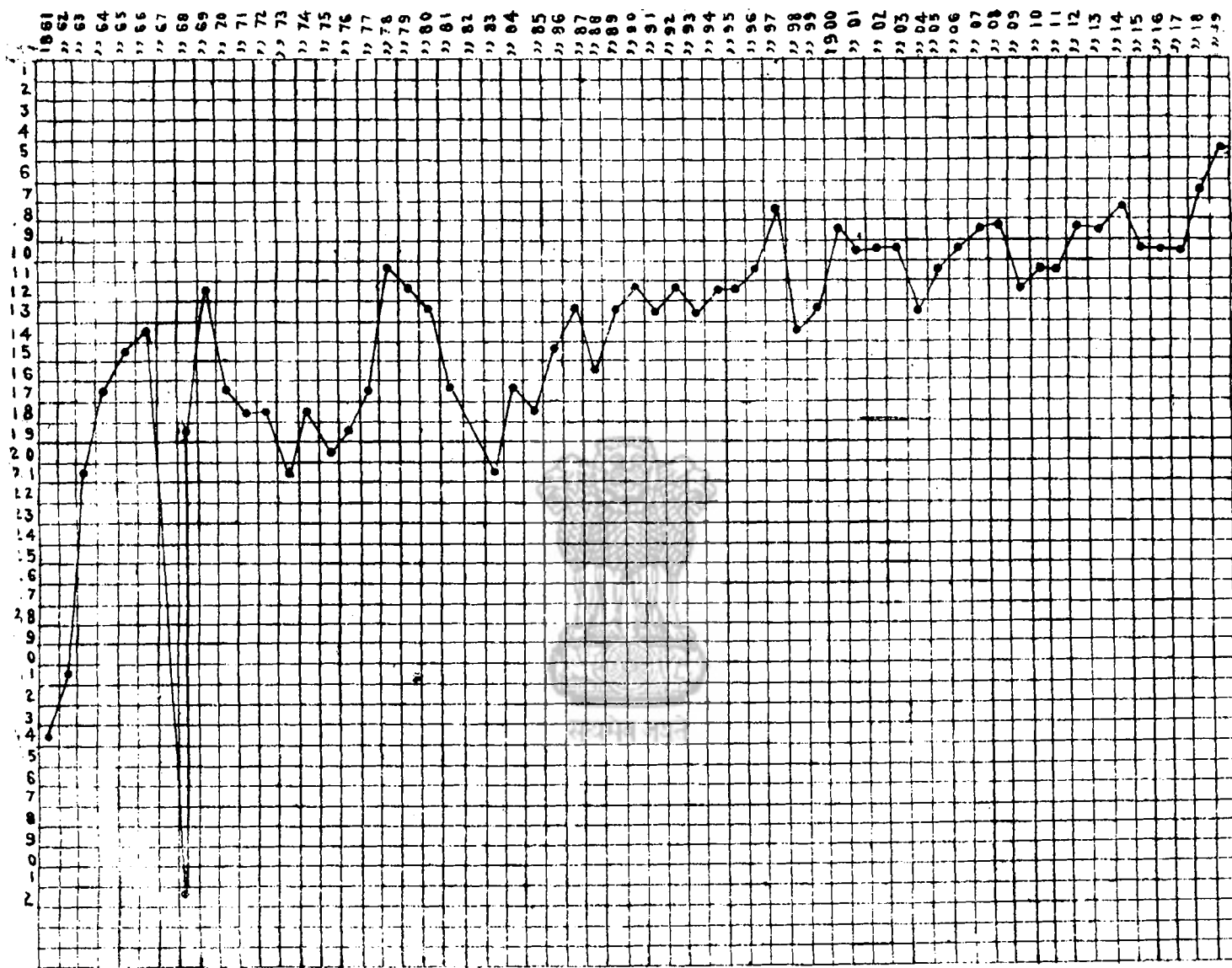
29. The two new industries are manganese mining and bidi-making. The former is found only in the north-west corner of the district, the majority of the concessions lying in the tract now transferred to Balaghat. Here ore is found in abundance and several large concerns are at work. The number of employees was shown as 5,885 in 1911 and the amount of ore exported in 1919-20 was 120,230 tons. The opening of these mines has largely increased the demand for labour, already scarce in that neighbourhood, and high wages have resulted. The employment moreover offered by them is a strong source of strength to the district in times of scarcity in the somewhat precarious tract where they are found.

30. The last industry is bidi-making. This apparently had its home in Tiroda, but has rapidly spread to the surrounding country side and there is now hardly a large village in the Gondia tahsil that does not boast two or more factories, while similar concerns are springing up everywhere in Bhandara tahsil. The work of rolling the bidis is easy and can be acquired by any child of 8 years or upwards. The tendu leaf, in which the bidi is wrapped, is supplied by the merchant, but is damped and cut to the proper shape by the worker at his own home. In the morning he repairs to the "factory", usually no more than a large room with no machinery and none of the mechanical appurtenances usually connected with the name. Here he is supplied with the tobacco and twine by the bidi merchant and sits all day rolling his bidi, binding the end with the twine and throwing the completed article into a basket in front of him. At the close of the day the total of completed bidis is made up and wages are paid by piece-work, usually at the rate of Re. 0-6-0 per 1,000. The bidis are then tied up into bundles and put for some hours in an oven to dry. They are then packed in plain or coloured paper, a gaudy trade label is affixed and the manufactured article is complete. A skilful worker can earn up to Re 0-8-0 and upwards a day and a child can earn from Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-6-0.

The manufacture was originally entirely in the hands of the Mahar community, but there are signs that other of the lower castes are not averse from taking their share in an industry that yields so easy a return with no hard manual labour. As might be expected, the new industry is proving a serious competitor for the services of agricultural labour, and the agricultural community are for this reason loud in their denunciation of it. It is also providing a rather embarrassing contrast, in the way of the immediate cash return which it provides, to the more slowly maturing advantages of education and in these days of advanced ideas on compulsory school going has raised a problem which will soon have to be tackled by the local authorities. Of the material advantage that it has brought to the labouring class, however, there can be little doubt. It provides one more, and that an attractive, source of employment in a market where labourers are already too scarce. It has stimulated the value of the tendu plant, the plucking of the leaves of which is now an operation providing seasonal employment in every village, and to it must partly be attributed the strength of the position of the agricultural labourer at the present time.

PRICES.

31. The most important item of which the rise and fall in price directly affects the cultivator is rice. This crop forms the staple food-grain of the district and at attestation covered as much as 58 per cent of the net-cropped area of the district. The chart below shows in the form of a graph the course of the rise and fall in price of this commodity from the year 1861 to 1900. The prices are retail in whole seers per rupee neglecting fractions.



The figures are taken for the earlier period from the last settlement report, paragraph 11, and for subsequent years from the price current registers or the district gazetteer. It is possible that these official returns generally take a slightly optimistic view of the amount of rice that can be obtained per rupee, but they reflect accurately enough over a long period the measure of variation that has taken place.

The most striking feature of the chart is the comparative absence in more recent years of the violent fluctuations which mark the earlier period, due to the expansion of communications and the opening of the district to outside markets. Bombay was connected with Nagpur by rail in 1867, while the line to Chhattisgarh was opened in 1880 and continued to Calcutta in 1888.

32. To measure the increase in price during the 30 years settlement Comparison with price at previous settlements. Mr. Napier had compared the average price of rice for the years 1861 to 1867 with that for the years 1888 to 1894, viz., 16.26 seers and 13.10 seers per rupee, respectively. The same principle may be followed now, but I would prefer to reduce the period over which the average is taken to 5 years, for the reason that in the first two years of the earliest period prices were exceptionally low and nothing approaching them was seen in any year subsequent to the first settlement, while in the 5 years immediately preceding both the last and present revision there was no violent fluctuation of price in any year. If this procedure be adopted, the following results are obtained :—

Average price in seers.			Increase per cent. over	
1863-67	1890-94	1912-16	Last settlement.	The first settlement.
21.85	12.61	9.20	37 per cent.	137 per cent.

33. The figures shown above represent of course the retail price per rupee for which clean rice may be obtained. The cultivator, however, generally disposes of his crop as "dhan" i. e., unhusked and uncleaned produce. This is generally sold by the khandi, the prevailing measure in the most important Gondia market being the khandi of 20 kuros bhatya, i. e., of 5½ pails each compared with the khandi of 20 kuros, "lambadi" i. e., of 8 pails each which prevails in the Bhandara tahsil. No statistics of the price of dhan per khandi are available, beyond what can be obtained by questioning agriculturists, but a comparison of the figures given in the last settlement report with those now obtaining illustrate the increase that has taken place. Mr. Napier speaks of the ordinary price of the "Bhatya" khandi as "Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8-0 and even Rs. 4," while the corresponding quotation at the times of attestation (up to 1917) was Rs. 5 and Rs. 6, while by the time of the completion of settlement (1920) it had risen to Rs. 10.

34. Rice, cleaned and husked, is generally purchased wholesale by the big grain dealers, not direct from the cultivator, but from the middlemen who buy up dhan and after husking and cleaning it market it as rice. No accounts of the price of rice wholesale were available, but the following figures, taken from the books of the biggest Gondia merchants, for recent years, may be interesting :—

	Rs.
1914-15	...
1915-16	... } 26 per khandi lambadi
1916-17	... 28 " " "
1918-19	... 46 " " "

35. After rice the chief crops are wheat, gram and juar, of which gram is the least important, juar is chiefly used for home consumption and wheat is really the main commercial commodity. The prices of the crops are compared, as in the case of rice, in the table below :—

			Average price in seers per rupee.			Increase per cent. over.	
			1862-67	1890-94	1912-16	Last settlement.	first settlement.
Wheat	...	...	16.28	15.88	9.55	66	708
Gram	...	..	15.86	16.30	11.52	41	35
Juar	...	...	19.90	19.30	13.20	46	51

The figures show a very small increase during the first settlement in the value of all three crops, but the fact is that for the five years preceding the first settlement prices had risen extraordinarily in comparison with the prices of the years immediately preceding them. They all showed an immediate and material decline in the years following the 30 years settlement.

36. From the brief review given above it is sufficiently clear that up to 1916 the prices of the two chief commercial crops have risen, at a very conservative estimate, by 137 per cent and 70 per cent, respectively, since the first settlement. These figures, moreover, are independent of the recent further enormous increase since 1916, the prices for the years 1919 and 1920 being returned at—

	1919.	1920.
Rice	... 4'73	4'80
Wheat	... 4'82	5'48

37. The price of this produce, hitherto dealt with, represents as it were the credit side of the agriculturist's budget. It now remains to deal with the debit side, the chief items of which are the cost of labour and bullocks. Now in this respect the Bhandara tenant is fortunate in that in regard to many of these items his costs of production have not increased *pari passu* with the rise in value of his produce. Over the greater part of the district the tenant is a small man, the average holding being only 7 acres, while the average revised rent per holding is only Rs. 8-8-0. The average payment per individual, however, is Rs. 15, as many tenants hold 2 or even 3 holdings, and it may be taken that on an average a tenant farms about 12 or 14 acres. In such small holdings the greater part of the labour is supplied by the cultivator himself and his family, and it is only the larger tenants and the malguzars who employ whole-time servants.

Further, even for those who do employ whole-time agricultural labour, to a large extent the old grain wages still continue, and the rise in the value of cash labour does not affect the cultivator's pocket. Lastly, a large proportion of his remaining expenses are all in kind, *e. g.*, his seed, his food, his fodder and frequently though to a decreasing extent his payments for the services of the smith, the carpenter and other village servants, and again his pocket is not affected. It must, however, be admitted that there is a tendency to commute grain wages for cash, and that even grain wages show a tendency to increase and that with the rising competition for the services of labour more perquisites are demanded. As is natural, the tenant cannot so easily afford these as the malguzar and consequently around Gondia a tenant will now give 7 khandis of unhusked rice per month for a whole-time servant, where a malguzar has to give only 6 khandis.

38. But when we return to those commodities or services which can only be secured for cash payment an undoubted rise is seen. The price of casual labour has increased enormously. Re. 0-2-0 per day was a maximum wage at last settlement, whereas Re. 0-4-0 is now the least at which the services of an able bodied man can be obtained. The increase in the demand for casual labour with the mining and bidi industries has already been noticed and in the busiest season of the year the supply falls far short of the demand. In the transplantation season before the rush sets in a woman will earn from Re. 0-2-6 to Re. 0-3-0 a day around Bhandara, but when the work is in full swing Re. 0-4-0 per day is easily demanded. In Gondia, where the rice crop is more universally sown and the seasonal demand more pressing Re. 1-0-0 for 3 days is a common wage for women and Re. 0-8-0 per day is not unknown. At other times of the year when the demand for labour is not so keen prices are easier and for other operations, *e. g.*, weeding, a woman's services can be obtained for Re. 0-3-0 around Gondia and at Re. 0-2-0 in Sakoli tahsil, where wages generally have lagged behind the rise in prices. Where cash wages per month are rendered a whole-time servant will now obtain Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 compared with Rs. 5-0-0 and Rs. 6-0-0 previously.

39. The rise in the price of cattle is one of the items, of which complaint is most frequently made, though the actual increase is not easy to estimate. Figures taken from the District Council registers of sales of cattle for the past 3 or 4 years show an average price varying from Rs. 73 per pair in Bhandara tahsil to Rs. 68 per pair in Gondia tahsil and Rs. 54 per pair in Sakoli tahsil, where cattle are more plentiful. The average figures moreover indicate the price of real working animals, all useless animals sold at less than Rs. 25 per pair in Bhandara and Rs. 20 in Gondia and Sakoli tahsils being excluded from the returns. Now Mr. Napier in his report on last settlement has stated that an excellent pair of bullocks could be purchased for Rs. 60 and that only a malguzar would give Rs. 75 to Rs. 80. The increase would therefore not appear to be so rapid as the complaints would suggest, but it is true that it is only animals of ordinary quality that can be purchased at this price. The prices of superior animals are much higher ranging as high as Rs. 350 or even Rs. 400 per pair. It is also true that in the past two years a further increase appears to be taking place, for the average price for the year 1919 was Rs. 74 per pair in Gondia tahsil and Rs. 60 per pair in Sakoli tahsil.

40. It is noticeable that the general complaint as regards the increase in expenses is voiced more by proprietors than by tenants and it is undoubtedly by this class that the increase is most felt, for it is the malguzar class which purchases the high class cattle noticed above, and has the highest wages bill to meet.

The prices of labour and cattle, however, quoted in the foregoing account are those prevailing at the time this report was written, whereas the average prices of food-grain given in paragraphs 32 and 35 are up to the year 1916 only and take no account of the enormous rise that has taken place since that date. Taking into account the large proportion of the expenses of production paid for in kind, there is no reason to suppose that the rate of advance in those expenses has been more rapid than that of prices. On the other hand it probably falls short of it.

CHAPTER 5.

AGRICULTURE.

Soils.

41. The main soil of the district is of average quality only and of no very striking fertility, and it is indeed on other factors rather than its soils that the agricultural prosperity of the district depends. A full description of the different soils found is given below in Chapter 7 on the valuation of land, and it will be sufficient here merely to refer to the more important soils with reference to the crops with which they are most frequently sown.

The deepest, blackest and richest soils, known as kanhar and morand I, are found chiefly in the Chauras plain in the south of the Bhandara and Sakoli tahsils and to a less degree elsewhere, especially along the Weinganga river. This soil is very deep and sticky and retentive of moisture and will always bear a double crop. Owing to the difficulty of working it transplanted rice is rarely sown in it and it is generally reserved for a crop of broadcast rice followed by a second crop of lakhodi or urad, or for a sole substantial rabi crop such as wheat or lakh. In the Paoni Chauras tract indeed it is the custom to sow the broadcast rice followed by a second crop and the sole rabi crop in alternate years. This type of soil covers only about 17 per cent of the total area classed.

42. But the soils most generally found in the district are a sandy loam known as morand II and sehar, which cover altogether about 71 per cent of the total occupied area. The former is of a clay and the latter of a sandy type and much soil is found on the border line of the two containing characteristics of both. These soils are

STATEMENT I.—Details of revenue demand prior to resettlement and as revised.

Serial. No.	Assessment group.	Land Revenue demand.		Land revenue as sanctioned (Kamil-jama.)
		As fixed at former Settlement.	At time of re-settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	BHANDARA TAHSIL.			
1	Chakaheti ...	20,145	19,232	24,468
2	Chandpur ...	21,648	21,403	27,818
3	Ambagarh ...	23,725	23,385	29,114
4	Tumsar ...	43,054	42,819	54,929
5	Bhandara ...	26,695	26,625	34,853
6	Silli Manegaon ...	22,160	22,132	29,460
7	Adyal ...	18,050	18,042	23,010
8	Pauni Chauras ...	34,712	34,801	46,695
9	Pauni Haveli ...	13,146	13,108	17,959
	Total for the Tahsil	2,23,335	2,21,547	2,88,306
	GONDIA TAHSIL.			
1	Katori ...	27,355	27,072	34,761
2	Rampalli ...	39,325	39,075	49,961
3	Gondia ...	30,680	30,438	37,960
4	Khadbanda Pangdi ...	26,840	26,255	32,985
5	Bodalkasa ...	31,065	30,920	38,824
6	Chorkhamara ...	24,785	24,505	31,356
7	South Kamtha ...	28,935	28,794	35,805
8	North Kamtha ...	29,655	29,655	35,325
9	Amgaon ...	22,960	22,940	30,783
10	Bijli ...	20,455	20,455	27,773
11	Saoli Dongargaon ...	12,610	12,606	16,635
	Total for the Tahsil	2,94,665	2,92,816	3,72,168
	SAKOLI TAHSIL.			
1	Lakhni ...	22,540	22,529	29,163
2	Sakoli ...	12,620	12,577	18,101
3	Gond Umri ...	15,965	15,901	25,527
4	Kitadi ...	16,485	16,486	21,719
5	Sakoli Chauras ...	26,409	26,551	35,065
6	Lakhandur ...	14,245	14,223	19,240
7	Nawegaon Bandh ...	13,235	13,183	19,795
8	Palandur ...	6,990	6,981	9,438
9	Dalli ...	12,290	12,237	18,763
10	Deori ...	5,945	5,945	9,200
11	Chichgarh ...	5,600	5,600	7,892
	Total for the Tahsil	1,52,324	1,52,213	2,13,903
	Total for the District	6,70,324	6,66,576	8,74,377

cause much anxiety. The rainfall for the 4 years in which the rice crop failed most conspicuously is given below :—

		Early monsoon.	Late monsoon.	Outturn of rice in American Notation.	
				Broadcast.	Transplanted.
1899-00	...	17.86	4.87	5	5
1902-03	...	21.55	6.72	20	25
1907-08	...	31.51	3.48	30	45
1918-19	...	49.11	4.14	45	63

In the first year the monsoon failed in almost all months and the result was complete crop failure. In the second the early monsoon was in deficit and though good rain came in early September it was too late and little was received after the 15th September. In the 3rd case the late monsoon failed almost entirely, though the early monsoon was not far below the normal. In the last case the total rainfall was much in excess of the normal in the early period but bad distribution at the time of transplantation and a very short rainfall in September again lowered the outturn. The figures for these years all illustrate the importance of the later rain, but they also show that if the early monsoon has not permitted proper transplantation even good subsequent rain cannot repair the damage.

Irrigation.

46. The dangers of the variability of the rainfall and its distribution have always been recognized and from the earliest times it has been traditional with the best cultivators to supplement the bounties of nature by artificial storage works and to a small extent by wells also.

The hilly tracts of the district lend themselves naturally to the construction of tanks, and the size and number of these works have earned for the central portion of the Sakoli tahsil the title of the lake country of the Province. A private tank may vary from the most substantial lake to the nearest pond or "bodi", and though as might be expected they are largest and most numerous in the tracts where the ground is most naturally adapted to their construction, they are also found elsewhere all over the district where an opportunity for their construction presents itself. The largest of these tanks are the work of the Kohli community, and the most famous of all is the Nawegaon bandh lake with a perimeter of 17 miles and a bund in two sections of about half a mile in length. This work which was built by an ordinary agriculturist proprietor, with no knowledge or training in engineering or science, affords absolute protection to the villages which it commands.

Second in size and importance is the Seoni bandh tank, with a water-spread area of 2 square miles, while there are hundreds of other substantial works too numerous to mention.

In addition to private works there are also the grant-in-aid tanks, already noticed in Chapter 2, which were almost all existing at settlement, but were repaired or enlarged during the years, following the famines at the joint cost of Government and the proprietors. They differ from private works only in that they are liable to inspection and if necessary repair by the Public Works Department.

47. In all the area now classed as wholly or partly protected by private or grant-in-aid works is 298,376 acres compared with 294,041 acres at settlement. The increase may appear very small, but there has nevertheless been substantial progress since settlement. As explained more fully in a later paragraph, the area classed as irrigated is that which may expect to receive water in an average year and not the maximum area that can receive water under the most favourable conditions, the record being made with the object of obtaining a fair distribution of the rental enhancement.

Secondly, there is good reason to believe that in a large number of cases the area recorded as receiving water at last settlement was exaggerated. There is always a tendency to exaggeration, as cultivators are apprehensive of losing their rights of water and so so are apt to claim irrigation for a larger

area than is really protected, while the experience of the famine years showed that the tanks could not protect the full areas with which they were credited. In many cases accordingly the record of last settlement has been curtailed.

Lastly in the area protected by Government works there is an increasing tendency for private irrigation to contract. Proprietors reserve the whole of the water from private works for their home-farm leaving tenants to use the Government works, while the small "bodis" tend to disappear. The latter are no longer useful and the canals have done away with the need for their existence. In good years they are not required and in bad years they are insufficient. The cultivator finds it more profitable to convert them to ordinary rice fields and to irrigate the whole from the Government canal.

Taking into account therefore the curtailment of any exaggeration in the record at last settlement and the general contraction in the canal areas, the real increase in the protected area is more considerable than would appear.

In addition it must not be forgotten that apart from the areas recorded as protected in the settlement papers two groups in Bhandara tahsil, two groups transferred to the Waraseoni tahsil, and almost one-third of the Gondia tahsil proper are now protected by the newly constructed Government works.

48. The area actually irrigated, however, as shown in column 16 of Table IV of the Appendices, has decreased from 255,844 acres at settlement to 198,872 at present, though the number of tanks has increased from 15,814 to 16,716. Undue importance need not be attached to either of the figures. The actual area irrigated may vary enormously from year to year with the conditions of the season. In a good year very little use may be made of the tanks, while in a bad year many of the smaller works will hold little water. As regards the number of tanks, it is uncertain exactly what works were included at settlement, and the word tank is an elastic term which may be used to include any work however insignificant which is used to hold up water for the rice crop.

49. Much, however, still remains to be done and the construction of a Government work which will do for the remaining two-thirds of the Gondia tahsil what has already been done for the western portion is the most pressing irrigation need of the district. Secondly, but not so immediately necessary, is the protection of the sparsely populated and precarious eastern zamindaris of the Sakoli tahsil. Here, however, until the pressure of population increases progress will not be so rapid, and until there is greater development financial considerations will probably impede the construction of any substantial work. This is one of those tracts in which it must always be a doubtful question whether protection should follow or precede general development.

50. The number of wells used for irrigation purposes is shown to have increased from 2,490 to 3,866 since settlement, but the great majority of these are simply temporary excavations in the beds of small streams used for a small area of garden cultivation. They are found along the banks of all streams and rivers and vary largely in numbers from year to year, and no great advance is to be inferred from the larger number now recorded.

51. Cattle in this as in all other rice districts have always been plentiful, but nevertheless there has been a substantial increase from 182,465 to 221,570 head since last settlement. This number now gives a pair for every 10 acres occupied, a figure which will compare well with that of any other district. Over the different tahsils the figures show a pair for every 14 acres in Bhandara, 9 acres in Gondia and 9 acres in Sakoli tahsil.

Rice cultivation, with the heavy work before transplantation, always requires a large number of cattle and the use of manure for this crop is well known and appreciated.

The number of milch buffaloes also shows an increase of 4,852 head or 21 per cent since settlement. Except in the neighbourhood of the larger towns, however, such as Bhandara, Tumsar and Gondia there is no very large trade in ghee or dairy produce which is mostly used for home consumption.

The quality of the cattle, however, leaves much room for improvement, and in his care of his animals the Bhandara cultivator has still much to learn. Plough-cattle are fed during the working season, but are at other times turned out to pick up the best living they can by grazing, eked out in the hot weather by a supply of rice straw, and if available juari stalks. Milch cattle equally have to fend for themselves, and in the absence of regular and proper feeding the quantity of milk supplied is naturally very low. Ample grazing is available in the forests of the eastern zamindaris and the condition of the cattle is better in these tracts, but in the open plain where grazing is harder to come by, the general condition of cattle is poor. Much loss also is caused by epidemic disease, and no attempt is made to segregate infected animals, the herds of each village all grazing in common. Not much improvement in quality need be looked for until more attention is paid to proper feeding, proper breeding and proper attention during disease.

Cultivation and cropping.

52. With the general prosperity of the past ten years, the increase in the population since 1901 and the development of the irrigation resources of the district, it is natural to look for a material advance in the cultivated and cropped areas since settlement. Actually there is a far larger increase in the cropped than in the cultivated area, and though the occupied area of the district is up by 57,827 acres or 5 per cent, the cultivated area has only increased by 42,357 acres or 4 per cent, while the net cropped area has increased by 93,680 or 11 per cent. Out of the total district area 52 per cent is now occupied, while of the area occupied 80 per cent was actually under crop at attestation, with 10 per cent under new and 10 per cent under old fallow. The latter area has increased from 96,554 acres to 112,024 acres, but of this much is found in the newly occupied land in the Sakoli tahsil, which is nominally taken up but not yet broken from forest, and the total proportion is not excessive in comparison with the cropped area.

53. The new fallow area on the other hand shows a sharp decline from 161,051 acres to 109,728 acres and it is probable that given favourable seasons a further decrease will take place. The settlement figure was unduly swollen by land allowed to remain unsown in the famine of 1897, but equally the present figure is a trifle low. The rabi area was found to have contracted in the earlier years of attestation, owing to two successive poor seasons, while in the last season of attestation the failure of 1918-19 made itself appreciably felt. To both these reasons the new fallow area may still be considered somewhat higher than the normal.

54. Of the increase in the net cropped area of 93,680 acres since settlement part may be regarded as recovery from the depression that was already making itself felt at last settlement, but a great part also represents genuine progress. The quality moreover of the cropping shows no falling off since settlement, as is seen by the following table which gives the proportion to the net cropped of each main crop since settlement.

	Rice.	Juar.	Kodon.	Sugar-cane.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Ringni juar.
Settlement	59	6	3	...	13	5	2
Present	56	5	2	..	12	8	7

It is seen at a glance how fully the cropped area is taken up with substantial staples, rice, wheat and juar, kharif or rabi, absorbing 82 per cent of the total cropping and the minor millets such as kodon being comparatively insignificant.

Rice.

55. The actual areas under each crop are shown in Table III of the Appendices and only the most important need be noticed separately.

Rice is easily the foremost crop of the district, and has increased by 48,912 acres since settlement, and by 35,401 acres over the pre-settlement year 1894-95. The varieties of this crop are many, and while the Gazetteer refers to 70 recognized different varieties, Mr. Lawrence in his report mentions the common belief that a kudo measure, *i. e.*, about 20 lbs. could be filled by a single grain from each separate kind.

The cultivation of this crop has often been described at length, both in the Gazetteer paragraph 72 *et seq.* and in Mr. Napier's report, Appendix 16. It is sown in two different ways, either transplanted or broadcasted according to the soil, the irrigation available and the cultivating tradition or enterprise of the agriculturist. In the Bhandara tahsil a little less than one-quarter of the rice is broad-casted and the rest transplanted, in the Gondia tahsil as much as 85 per cent is transplanted, while in Sakoli tahsil rather more than half is broadcasted. In the Bhandara and the Sakoli tahsils part of the broadcasting is done in the heavy black soil of the Chauras country, where transplanting is impossible and the rice is largely of the nature of a catch crop, but over the greater part of Sakoli, including almost the whole of the eastern zamindaris, the failure to transplant is due to slovenly cultivation.

The high proportion of transplanted rice in the Gondia tahsil is due to the preponderance of the Powar tenantry, whose devotion to this crop is proverbial. The Powar will convert every acre possible to rice, and the high reputation of the district agriculture very largely depends on the energy of this single caste in relation to this single crop. In the cultivation of transplanted rice great care is devoted to the levelling of the rice bandhis and to the preparation of the seed bed at sowing time. If the former are not absolutely level water will not stand over the whole of the surface of the field, and the crop that is uncovered will suffer. The value of manure is well known and appreciated, as may be seen by the frequent quarrels between proprietors and labourers over the manure of the latter's cattle. It is a common custom of the district that the cattle of any labourer shall graze free on the village waste, but in return the labourer renders the dung as a perquisite to the proprietor. Many labourers who have taken up a holding on sub-lease are now unwilling to continue the practice and prefer to pay grazing dues instead, while the malguzars would like to insist on the continuance of the old custom. The village drainage also—khagar—is highly valued and is frequently a subject of dispute. The amount of seed generally used for transplanted rice is about 160 lbs. to the acre, the seedlings being transplanted in bunches of 4 or 5. Latterly, however, the Agricultural Department have been endeavouring to introduce the single seedling method, by which great economy in seed expenditure will be secured. Hitherto, however, no very general advance in this direction has been made. In broadcasted rice seed is generally sown thinly, up to 80 or 100 lbs. per acre, except in the eastern zamindaris where Chhattisgarh methods are followed. Here the "biasi" system of ploughing through the young seedlings is practised, but over the rest of the district weeding of broadcasted rice is done by hand.

Wheat.

56. The next crop of importance is wheat which covers 111,110 acres compared with 102,843 acres at settlement, but as already noticed is a trifle below the normal area. This crop is cultivated in the Bhandara and the adjoining parts of the Sakoli tahsil either in the embanked fields of the Chauras country or in open fields of superior soil, morand I, or the best morand II. In the Gondia tahsil it is confined almost entirely to the tank beds.

It is cultivated in exactly the same method as in Nagpur, except that the frequent ploughing is not always so thoroughly done except in the best cultivation. The seed, which is about 60 lbs. or 70 lbs. per acre, is sown generally with the "tiphan" but occasionally when the ground is badly prepared by the "nagar" and the crop is rarely weeded or manured.

57. Juar is the third crop of importance, the kharif variety covering 47,500 acres, which is much the same as at settlement, while the rabi variety, generally referred to as ringni, though in fact it is very often of the species *salu*, shows an enormous increase from 13,569 acres to 62,954 acres. The increase in this crop is in fact the most remarkable feature of the cropping record of the district since settlement. The kharif variety of the juar is generally found in the rather broken well drained ground along the bank of the Weinganga river, the greater proportion of the district total being found in the Bhandara tahsil. It is cultivated in much the same way as wheat, save that the ground is not so carefully prepared, only 2 ploughings being sufficient in place of 7 or 8 in the case of wheat, and the seed required being very little, only 10 lbs. to 20 lbs. per acre.

The rabi variety is almost entirely confined to the Bhandara tahsil, where 56,000 acres out of the total area of nearly 63,000 are found, the remainder also being all located in villages of the other two tahsils adjoining the Bhandara border. It is almost all sown in the open fields of somewhat inferior morand II soil, typical of the Bhandara tahsil, which owing to the presence of limestone nodules has been found unsuitable for wheat. Its popularity is due to various reasons, chief among which are its hardy nature, the low seed expenditure required, the fact that it provides fodder for beast as well as food for man, and the ease with which it is cultivated. It requires careful watching, but this operation is more comfortably carried out in the open season when there is greater leisure after the harvesting of the rice. Lastly it divides the farmers' agricultural operations between autumn and spring crops and gives him the opportunity of reaping a full harvest in either season. If he sows the kharif variety, the agriculturist need not generally hope for a full outturn both of rice and juar, for the rainfall necessary for the one will probably be too heavy for the other, and it is in villages where the rice is least important that the kharif juar is chiefly found. On the other hand if he sows the spring variety, he may hope for conditions that will enable him to reap a full crop in both seasons.

58. After ringni juar the next most noticeable feature of the cropping statistics is the enormous rise in the double cropped area from 101,988 acres to 218,552 acres. The double cropping usually consists of urad, sown chiefly after broadcast rice in the heavy soil of the Chauras tracts, lakhodi sown after transplanted rice in morand soil and linseed sown partly in morand but also in sehar soil. The double cropped area, however, fluctuates rapidly from year to year according to the season, the lowest area recorded being 13,835 acres in 1899. The crop is sown "utera," i. e., it is flung in broadcast into the standing rice, usually about the middle or end of September, coming up amid the stubble after the rice has been harvested.

59. The remaining crops call for little remark. About 37,000 acres of linseed are sown as a sole crop but the area again varies with the price of the crop and nature of the season. Cotton has never been important in the district, though owing to efforts to "boom" it on the part of Government and the establishment of a cotton market in Bhandara it once rose to 20,000 acres. The rainfall is too heavy for the crop and it is now confined to little over a thousand acres chiefly of the hot weather variety and grown in light well drained soil in villages on the banks of the Weinganga river.

Sugarcane has long been a dwindling crop and at attestation only covered 1,217 acres. It is almost all grown by the Kohli community, but is generally of the inferior kathai variety and the better kinds are rarely found. The Kohli is perhaps the most obstinate and most conservative of the cultivating castes of the district, and clings to the poorest species and the most obsolete implements. The iron mill is still almost unknown in the district, and indeed only two came to my notice of which one was a relic of last settlement purchased in a moment of enthusiasm but admittedly never used since. I feel that in the direction both of better implements and improved varieties there is much scope for propaganda by the Agriculture Department in respect of this crop. The decrease since settlement is attributed partly to the increasing costs of cultivation in watching and fencing, and partly to greater damage by pig, but a low supply of water in

the attestation year was an additional temporary cause of decline, and I suspect that the area was also partly allowed to drop owing to the fear of its assessment at heavier rates than other crops at the revision of settlement.

60. The general standard of cultivation in Bhandara is usually considered to be fairly high, but as may be noticed from the foregoing description this reputation appears to rest on the excellence of the rice cultivation by the Powar community. In other respects the district is no further advanced than its neighbours. The wheat cultivation is not generally so good as in the Nagpur district adjoining, while the obsolete methods in regard to the sugarcane crop have already been noticed. Manure is carefully preserved for rice, but is more or less unknown for other crops. Embanking of fields is done chiefly to retain water for the rice crop and is not so often undertaken solely for rabi cultivation, and while irrigation is valued for the rice and sugarcane crop it is practically unknown for other crops such as wheat or ringni juar. In his care and treatment of his cattle, plough and milch, the cultivator has much to learn.

Outturns.

61. The standard outturns of transplanted rice in the district are 1,600 lbs. for irrigated and 1,050 lbs. for dry rice. These outturns are, I think, fair without erring on the side of over optimism.

The experiments made by the settlement staff in transplanted rice were chiefly confined, owing to the exigences of the settlement programme of work, to the two seasons 1916-17 and 1918-19. The former was an excellent year above the average when the outturn for the district was estimated at 120 American Notation, the latter was the disastrous year of the influenza epidemic, when the estimated outturn fell as low as 63 American Notation. The experiments in "dry" rice for the latter year are therefore of little value, while those in irrigated rice are perhaps more interesting than usual. In 1916-17 the average outturn of all transplanted irrigated rice was 1,644 lbs. over a total of 47 experiments, while in 1918-19 the average fell to 1,370 lbs. The latter year's figures, however, included 29 experiments in class 3 irrigation in many cases of which the supply had clearly been insufficient, and the exclusion of these experiments raises the remaining figure to 1,604 lbs., the distribution being—

		Average.
Secure irrigation classes 1 and 2	26 experiments.	1,604 lbs.
Class 3 irrigation	29 "	1,600 "

In 1916-17 when the rainfall was ample there was naturally less distinction between the secure and the precarious irrigation, the figures being—

		Average.
Classes 1 and 2 irrigation	29 experiments.	1,685 lbs.
Class 3	18 "	1,588 "

The figures suggest that the standard outturn for the district is fair, considering that of the total recorded irrigation 59 per cent is of class 3, and only 41 per cent is of the two secure classes.

The figure, however, which on the normal estimate of 160 lbs. of seed to the acre, represents an outturn of 10 fold only, is below the common estimate of popular opinion as to the proper return that should be expected. A khandi for a kuro of seed or 20 fold is spoken of as a crop beyond which the cultivator will not hope, but an outturn of 12 fold to 15 fold is commonly expected. There is, however, almost always a wide gap between a cultivator's hopes or expectations, and his actual receipts, and while I have met many a farmer who has spoken of 20 fold as what he has hoped to get, I cannot recollect to have met a single one who has admitted that he has got it. 2,890 lbs. to the acre was the heaviest crop obtained by experiment, while outturns of over 2,000 lbs. per acre were frequent. While therefore for a really protected crop the standard outturn of 1,600 lbs. per acre is undoubtedly low, still keeping in mind the relative proportions of the poor and secure irrigation in the district and the precarious nature of the former, I can suggest no fairer figure.

62. For transplanted rice unirrigated the standard outturn is 1,050 lbs. per acre. As already noted the experiments for the scarcity year 1918-19 were largely valueless, and after eliminating the entirely worthless figures I am left with only 7 experiments, giving an average outturn of 710 lbs. only per acre, with an estimated American Notation of 52. Similarly, the figures for the year 1916-17 are too flattering, showing an average outturn of 1,359 lbs. over 32 experiments. The figures are not sufficient on which to give a definite opinion, but if a normal year is one that lies midway between a bumper harvest and a comparative failure, then they would tend to show that the standard is not very wide of the mark. In my own opinion, however, a normal year ought to approximate more closely to a bumper crop than to a failure, and I would prefer to look for a standard of 7 fold or slightly over, which is not above the commonly accepted outturn of popular parlance. Such an outturn would give 1,120 lbs. or 1,150 lbs. to the acre. This is, however, only an opinion and it must be freely admitted that I have not got sufficient figures to justify it.

For broadcast rice, irrigated and unirrigated, my experiments have been so few that I do not venture to offer any opinion on the standards of 1,350 and 900 lbs., respectively.

63. For wheat the district standard is 450 lbs. The outturns obtained by me are slightly below that figure, but in two years the crop was admittedly below the normal. Altogether the average outturn over 115 experiments, excluding double cropped land, was 400 lbs., while the average outturn per year over 4 years, including one year in which only 4 experiments were made, was 422 lbs.

The outturns in two of these 4 years, however, were returned at 75 American Notation and 85 American Notation, respectively, and the average per year was 350 lbs. for 1917 and 420 lbs. for 1918. Equally, however, the average for 1915 when only 4 experiments were made was 480 lbs. and the total average is not unduly lowered. For the year 1916, when the district outturn was given as 108 American Notation, 54 experiments gave an outturn of 440 lbs., out of which 19 experiments in the typical wheat soil of the district either morand I, sadharan or morand II bandhia gave an average of 460 lbs. Taking into consideration the figures quoted in last settlement report, *vis.*, 372 lbs. on nearly 200 experiments, I think the present standard outturn is as high as can safely be taken.

64. For the remaining crops my experiments have been too few to offer any opinion. Gram is not very important, while the conditions under which jwar and linseed are sown vary enormously. Along the river bank the former may give a very fine outturn while elsewhere it may provide little more than fodder for cattle, while of the latter more than half is a double crop, which is sown in favourable years in the very lightest of soils and the area of which fluctuates violently. Its outturn may vary enormously with the manner of cultivation. I would prefer to express no opinion as to what a "standard" outturn of these crops should be.

CHAPTER 6.

LAND TENURES.

Division of the occupied area between proprietors and tenants.

65. The occupied area of the district is divided between the various classes of proprietors and tenants as shown in the table below.

Area in 000 acres held by—

Proprietors of villages.	Malik-makbuzas.	Absolute-occupancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.
223	65	112	383	407
20%	5%	10%	25%	36%

Exactly one-fourth of the total occupied area is held by village or plot-proprietors, and comprises the best land of each village. The remaining three-fourth is held by tenants, of which 10 per cent belongs to the absolute-occupancy

class, and the remainder occupancy and ordinary tenants. The two latter classes have now by the recent change in the law been amalgamated, and there is really no necessity to distinguish between them.

Proprietors.

66. The history of the grant of proprietary rights and the principles on which the various claims of all parties to recognition were decided are given in Chapter 5, paragraphs 198, to 235, of Mr. Lawrence's settlement report. The account there given makes abundantly clear the difficulties attending the first record of rights, and it is manifest that subject to the general instructions prevailing the personal predilections of the actual settlement officer largely governed the interpretation of the orders. As regards plot proprietors, a considerable difference appears to have been observed in the treatment of the khalsa and zamindari areas.

In the khalsa portion of the district the enquiries into the conflicting claims of the older patels, the existing patels and the 'kadimi kashtkaran' resulted in the grant of proprietary right in a very large number of holdings as well of villages, or shares of villages. In the zamindari areas it appears that the claims of the zamindars were more strongly upheld, the result being that in only 252 villages inferior proprietary rights were granted while malik-makbuza rights were confined to 222 holdings only against 2,112 in the khalsa area. The deciding principle appears to have been that contrary to the case of the patels in the khalsa, the Zamindars previously held definite and transferable interests in their properties and a much stronger claim was therefore required before a proprietary right could be declared as against a zamindar than against Government. In short so far as the Zamindari area was concerned Mr. Lawrence, the Settlement Officer, was a strong "landlord's man". The result of this distinction is that, at the present time the number of holdings and area held by the malik-makbuza class are 6,720 and 65,066 acres respectively in the khalsa area, compared with 519 and 7,724 acres in the zamindari area.

67. The main divisions of proprietary right, omitting plot proprietors, left at the first settlement were—

1. Zamindars.
2. Shikmi or subordinate zamindars.
3. Malguzars.
4. Superior proprietors.
5. Inferior proprietors.

The first 3 classes might hold absolutely or as superior proprietors, but as a matter of fact there were few villages outside the zamindari area where dual rights were granted. These rights were sufficiently complicated in 1865, but they have become considerably more complicated since. During the 30 years settlement many zamindars transferred subordinate rights of the most varying descriptions, ranging from what are really absolute sales to ordinary leases. These cases were enquired into at last revision and in 183 villages the creation of inferior proprietary rights were recognized by Government. At the same time the undesirability of this policy of alienation, which resulted in the introduction of a middle man between Government and the real holders of the villages, was recognized and by the wajib-ul-arz of last settlement the right of creating inferior proprietary rights was definitely denied.

68. At the same time, however, Government in making provision for the recognition of long established lessees invented the new right known as protected status thekedar. The right is not legally proprietary, but for all practical purposes it is regarded as the equivalent. It is in fact considered to override, and not merely to be the expression of, definite and legal contracts made between a thekedar and a zamindar. In many villages in the Sakoli tahsil where disputes were found regarding rights in forest produce between thekedars and proprietors the former have admitted their previous non-possession of such rights but justified their claims by the plea "Protected status was conferred on me at settlement."

Therefore since then I have been cutting the timber and taking the produce". The status can by law be held by only one person and succession is limited to one person and is usually regulated by primogeniture. But in fact the revenue law, which conflicts with the personal law of the thekedars, has been neglected not only by the parties concerned but also by the revenue authorities. In the case of the death of a thekedar mutation has regularly been made in the tahsil registers in the name of all co-sharers and such co-sharers have always considered themselves as independent. Sometimes they have sold and at other times surrendered their shares. In accordance with the law the name of the managing co-sharer only has now been entered in the khewats but I fear that this will not solve the difficulty. The remaining members are co-sharers in the theka, even if not in the protected status, and it is difficult to see how the grant of the superior right can operate to limit the already existing inferior right. So far as I know the matter has not yet been threshed out in the Courts, but at present general opinion regards the status of a thekedar as practically equivalent to that of an inferior proprietor. The whole family claim to share in the profits or if they disagree, to have the right to a division of their share.

69. With all these divisions of the proprietary right existing it is not difficult to imagine that the preparation of the record-of-rights has not always been an easy task. There can, and in some villages do, exist zamindars represented by shikmi zamindars, who hold as superior proprietors, receiving kamil-jama and malikana from inferior proprietors, who in turn receive theka-jama from thekedars with or without protected status.

70. The zamindars of this district hold practically no privileges superior to those of ordinary malguzars, save that they render a quit revenue known as takoli on their estates as a whole, while the malguzars render the full kamil-jama on each village. They hold no sanads such as obtain in Chanda or Chhattisgarh and save for the prestige of their position are in fact of little more account than ordinary malguzars. Only a few are of any real importance, the largest and most valuable estates being Kamptha with which are now joined under one proprietor Warad and Deori Kishori, and Chichgarh. The former estates contain 181 villages and cover an area of 402 square miles, mostly in the heart of the Gondia tahsil, the latter contains 84 villages and covers 239 square miles in the east of the Sakoli tahsil. Many of the remaining estates are small properties, hopelessly sunk in debt, the relegation of which to the Khalsa is only a matter of time.

As a class the zamindars have historically the highest claim of any of the proprietary body of the district to be regarded as landlords in the proper sense of the term. In fact they fail to live up to their position. Only Kamptha and Amgaon have the means in Gondia tahsil and Chichgarh and Gondumri in Sakoli tahsil. The rest are either small and not now important landholders, or so sunk in debt as to be unable even if they wished adequately to perform the duties of their station. It appears, however, that even where the means are forthcoming the intention is wanting. The zamindars, it is true, mostly reside on their estates, where they are looked upon with feelings which in some cases amount to awe if not to veneration, but their management is usually in the hands of underpaid agents. In some estates the management is notoriously lax, and in Kamptha it was found that rental collections had not been made in some cases since settlement.

On the other hand the zamindars as a body are very jealous of their few remaining privileges. In fact they attach more importance to what they consider their rights than to their duties which they are inclined to disregard.

The right to "begar" or free labour is one of the few remaining signs of their superior position and not only do they exercise it to the full, but they have applied frequently for the entry in the wajib-ul-arz of enhanced conditions which, if sanctioned, would reduce their ryots and labourers to helotry.

71. The shikmi zamindars were at the first settlement recognized as absolute proprietors, but with one exception they rendered to the superior zamindar the full kamil-jama.

and cesses on their villages. At last Settlement the privileges of the shikmis were increased and they were permitted to receive the takoli concession. The result was that the superior zamindar really stood legally responsible for the takoli, for the collection of which he received actually nothing. His one interest in the estate was the possibility that the shikmi family would die out in which case the estate would lapse to him. At the present revision the zamindars have been asked if they wish to continue their responsibility for the takoli of the shikmis and in the Gondia tahsil they have formally relinquished their responsibility. In the Sakoli tahsil only two petty estates are held by shikmi zamindars subject to Deori Keshori and over these the zamindar is unwilling to relinquish his rights. What he hopes to gain it is hard to see, for the shikmi zamindars are gradually alienating their property piecemeal and it is settled policy that on alienation by a shikmi the property becomes khalsa immediately, the superior zamindar's rights, if any, being ousted by the alienation. These two small estates remaining are likely to pass away before the next revision. Their loss in the scheme of proprietary rights will not be missed.

72. The malguzari body, including the inferior proprietors in the zamindaris, divides itself roughly into two main classes, firstly, the absentees who comprise most of the big money-lenders and a few of the Court families of Nagpur, and secondly, the small yeomen proprietors, who are generally resident in their villages.

The absentees reside mostly in Nagpur or Bhandara and comprise some of the richest men in the province. Some have held their villages for generations, others have acquired them more recently by moneylending. They include such names as those of the Bhonsla Rajas, Ghatate, the Buti family in its various ramifications, the two Chitnavis, Antoba Kalar, and coming nearer to Bhandara itself G. R. Pande and the Subhedar family. These gentlemen, those residing in Nagpur especially, like the zamindars, manage almost entirely through agents whose chief duty it is to collect the rents and debts of their principals. They combine in most cases moneylending with their cultivation and debts are always heaviest in those tracts where the establishments of these firms are to be found. Their home-farm is often sublet, and it is in their villages that most attempts are made to extract all the miscellaneous dues from tenants which the letter of the *wajib-ul-arz* does not forbid. Grazing fees are not frequently collected in this district, but it is safe to say that the greater part of any such collections are made from Nagpur. On the other hand, it must be stated freely that with a very few exceptions active oppression of their tenantry is rare. They have helped Government and their ryots in time of distress and the generosity of certain gentlemen in the debt conciliation proceedings has been publicly acknowledged. But the management generally remains on absentee lines. The agent, who is low paid, has in ordinary circumstances no inclination to do more than act as a collecting agent whose duty it is to get as much as he can for his master. Ignorance and apathy to what is going on is the most serious charge against this class of proprietor.

The small landholders usually hold one or at times two or even more villages. These men are in fact the descendants of the old Maratha patels and in essence patels they have remained. They invariably calculate their village profits by the balance left from the payments of tenants after the Government revenue has been paid. They reside in their villages, where they hold the best land as home-farm, credit the Government revenue and generally take the lead in their villages. They are generally small but sturdy yeomen farmers, and some wield a large influence in their neighbourhood. Very often they are also petty money-lenders, but as frequently they themselves are in debt to others. These men form the backbone of the proprietary body of the district.

73. The castes of the proprietary body of the district and the number of whole mahals held by each caste are shown in the annexed table which includes zamindars, malguzars and

Castes of proprietors.

inferior proprietors. The table, however, cannot be regarded as entirely accurate, for it is impossible to exclude the appearance more than once of landholders who have villages in more than one group.

Caste.	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.	No. of whole mahals held.
1	2	3	4	5
Powar	1,116	202	1,318	318
Kohli	804	162	966	114
Kunbi	384	132	516	174
Kalar	196	135	331	75
Brahman	189	423	612	310
Lodhi	106	83	189	171
Musalman	76	95	171	89
Teli	62	34	96	12
Halba	56	24	80	153
Marwadi	43	57	100	18
Gond	37	6	43	69
Mahar	31	10	41	...
Gaoli	31	...	31	...
Koshti	24	12	36	10
Rajput	24	39	63	43
Gandli	22	16	38	16
Pinjari	19	...	19	...
Mana	18	53	71	15
Maratha	16	18	34	59
Sonar	16	9	25	...
Marar	18	6	24	...
Kayesth	13	50	63	96
Deosthan	9	8	17	...
Kshatriya	9	9	18	...
Bhat	9	...	9	...
Kirar	7	4	11	...
Komti	6	7	13	...
Gusai	5	7	12	10
Kumhar	5	...	5	...
Kasar	3	4	7	...
Gujar	2	3	5	...
Krishanpaxi	2	7	9	...
Pardhan	2	...	2	10
Christian	1	3	4	...
Gowari	1	3	4	...
Kahar	1	...	1	...
Ahir	1	1	2	...
Mali	1	3	4	...
Chitnavis	...	27	27	56
Buti	...	14	14	21
Nai	...	7	7	...
Barai	...	2	2	...
Total	3,565	1,675	5,240	...

The most striking features of the return are the large number of the Kohlis in comparison with the number of mahals held by them, and the large proportion of villages held by Brahmins in comparison with their total numbers and the very large proportion of absentees provided by this class relatively to other castes. The numbers of the Kohlis are due to the minute sub-division of sharers that is found in this caste, one village having as many as 124 recorded co-sharers. As might be expected they are often ignorant of the share they possess and their interest in the village is limited to the home-farm they actually cultivate. The Brahmins include a large number of the absentees, whose ranks are also made up by the Marathas, Parbhus and Kayesths. The Kunbis, Powars and Kohlis provide the largest numbers of the small resident yeomen.

74. The general condition of the proprietary body is very fair. The biggest of the zamindars and the majority of the absentee malguzars are really rich men, who pay considerable sums as income tax on their money lending, and the only persons hopelessly involved in debt are the smaller and more improvident zamindars, usually of the aboriginal castes. These men have survived their day and their disappearance will cause no regret. In the few villages that

General condition of the proprietary body.

The classification excludes all badi-holders or others holding less than two acres of land, but equally it must include twice over those cultivators who hold land in more than one village. Thus though it is possible to arrive at a correct calculation of the average holding, which is seven acres, and the average rent per holding, which was before revision roughly Rs. 6-8-0, it is not possible, owing to the numerous cases of persons holding more than one holding to calculate exactly the average amount of land held by each tenant. The average payment calculated on the total actual payments divided by the number of classified tenants is Rs. 15 as revised but the latter figure as already stated, excludes on the one hand all who hold under 2 acres, and on the other hand includes twice the not inconsiderable number of those who hold land in two villages. The figures must be read subject to these qualifications. The classification has been made on the usual lines. In "A" class have been included well-to-do malguzars of other villages, capitalists, large contractors and the like. In "B" are found the well-to-do tenants usually the men with land in more than one village, with a good stock of cattle and debt inconsiderable in proportion to their holdings. As a general guide no one was as a rule included in "B" class unless he paid at least Rs. 20 rent, had 2 pairs of plough-cattle and little or no debt.

The "C" class, which is a wide one, comprises the average cultivator who has sufficient cattle for his holding but not enough resource to enable him to rise to the "B" class. Mostly he has a moderate amount of debt. Sometimes in the wilder parts of the country he would be a very small man, inclining to "D" or "E", elsewhere he would be found on the "B" border line. The "D" and "E" class are the poor and indebted fraction of the tenancy community. The "D" s are generally men of good cultivating castes with no cattle or else overwhelmed in debt, in fact men on the downward grade. The "E" s are their confrères, mostly aboriginals, who have never risen

76. The classification by castes show that the good cultivating castes are well to the fore, and in fact except in the jungle to the east of the district the Bhandara cultivator is not behind those of any other district. The type of tenant found is divided somewhat sharply into 3 groups. In the Bhandara tahsil, the western portion of Sakoli and in a fringe of villages of Gondia tahsil the Kunbi and the Teli predominate. Here the holding is generally somewhat bigger than the average, the cropping is more varied, and the tenant has generally more appearance of resource and certainly has far larger debts.

Passing into the heart of the Gondia tahsil we find the Powar in the home of his rice cultivation. Here at once the type begins to change. A smaller and probably sturdier man is found with more self reliance. The typical "C" class Gondia tenant owes nothing at all, or less than Rs. 100. He cultivates a smaller holding and he rarely grows any thing but rice, of which he transplants every acre that he can. To this type approximates the Kohli of the central portion of the Sakoli tahsil but the latter is possibly hardly so good a cultivator and hardly so independent. Together, however, the two castes are in sufficient contrast to the other two types. The last type is the aboriginal found in the jungly villages to the east and south of Gondia and Sakoli tahsils. Here is found the Gond in his native jungle, a careless and it must be admitted slovenly cultivator, often doing no more than scratch the surface of the earth for the kodon or light rice which are the only crops he grows. He is a person of no resource whatever and consequently has few debts. His Zamindar may finance him with grain but ready cash he can rarely command.

77. The total cash debts of the tenantry have been compiled at Rs. 91,97,623, but the figures are again subject to the qualifications mentioned before. In all 35 per cent are returned as entirely free from debt, while 35 per cent more owe Rs. 100 only or less; 12 per cent more are included among those owing between Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 and only 18 per cent are left owing above Rs. 200. Of these, 3 per cent owe between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 and 2 per cent above Rs. 1,000. The figures are decidedly encouraging, for the higher debts above Rs. 200 account for nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total indebtedness spread over only 18 per cent of the tenantry. Further the higher debts include the total debts of every embarrassed

malguzar who has a holding in tenancy right. The actual totals are not of much importance as all the higher debts, being of persons who hold land in more than one village, have been included twice or thrice, but the fractions over the great bulk of the tenantry show that the average man is not badly involved. On the other hand the general prosperity must not be over-estimated. It must be recollected that in this district absence of debt does not always connote a condition of well being, for as suggested above a large proportion of the debt free aboriginals are those who are unable to find any one to lend them money. They are free not because they are well-to-do, but because they have no credit.

78. Arrears of rent for 3 years total Rs. 1,01,299 or 12 per cent of the annual demand. The figures are divided by tahsils as follows :—

			Rs.
Bhandara	...	...	25,169
Gondia	...	...	62,241
Sakoli	...	...	13,889

It will be seen that Gondia tahsil absorbs nearly 2/3 of the total arrears, the great majority of which are found in the estates of the Kamphtha zamindar who as noted in paragraph 70 has in some cases not bothered to collect rent since settlement. In the remaining tahsils the majority of arrears are found in the big estates such as that of G.R. Pande, where recovery is not pressed and the proprietor prefers that the tenantry should be in his debt. In a few cases only did the arrears appear to be left intentionally with the ultimate object of ejectment of the tenant and the grabbing of the land for home-farm cultivation. Genuine arrears due to poverty were found to be few, and apart from carelessness the main cause of rents remaining unpaid was dispute. Malguzars frequently refuse to acknowledge a new tenant until he has paid nazarana.

79. Relations between proprietors and their tenants are generally amicable if not cordial. As already stated there is, with a few notorious exceptions, little active oppression but in the villages of absentees owing to ignorance and the exactions of agents and in other villages owing to the "begar" requirements of the resident proprietors there is always room for friction. It is almost always over questions of "nistar" and "begar" that collisions between proprietors and tenants occur, and the two are really closely connected. As noticed recently in the Balaghat settlement report, where the tenant is ready to render "begar" assistance to his proprietor the latter is ready to grant free facilities for nistar, chiefly grazing and gathering of fuel, to the tenant, and there is little doubt that, apart from the rights and wrongs of the matter, the proprietor does consider the one service dependent upon the other. But at last settlement while the rights of tenants to free nistar were incorporated in the wajib-ul-arz, the claim of the malguzar to exact "begar" was omitted though not definitely forbidden. The result has been that while in some places where the tenants have become fully aware of their rights the custom of rendering "begar" to the proprietor has ceased, in the great majority of places it continues to be rendered. Malguzars, moreover, feel keenly on the matter and many requests have been made to me for insertion of the right of proprietors to forced labour on nominal wages from their tenantry in the conditions of the new wajib-ul-arz. Now the Bhandara tenant, especially in the Gondia tahsil, where most quarrels have arisen, is a sturdy and independent member of society, well able to take his own part, and finding out as he has done that he is legally entitled to his nistar while his liability to begar is not enforceable by law, he has not unnaturally begun to demand the first while refusing to render the second.

Another cause of dispute between proprietors and tenants is the right to water from the village tank. In times of scarcity proprietors almost invariably satisfy first the needs of their own cultivation before water is given to tenants and there are not wanting some who will reserve the full supply for themselves, insuring a bumper crop, while refusing anything to their ryots who are equally dependent on and legally have equal rights in the tank. Complaints on this score in the year 1918-19 were bitter, while in the year of the report more than one malguzar was assaulted for this reason.

Apart, however, from these general causes of dispute there is noticeable a growing tendency on both sides to regulate their mutual relations and obligations by the exact letter of the law. The increasing independence of the tenantry, strengthened by the tenancy legislation, has led to a correspondingly stiff attitude on the part of proprietors. Contract and no longer custom is the basis of their mutual association.

CHAPTER 7.

Settlement operations and the valuation of land.

80. The forecast report for the revision of the settlement was prepared by Mr. C. Brown, I.C.S., in the year 1915, and forwarded to the Government of India, but orders for the inception of operations were not received till January 1916 and work was not actually begun till a month later.

At first the staff consisted of 3 Assistant Settlement Officers each of whom was at the head of a field party, but after the end of the first season the number was raised to 4, while in the third and subsequent seasons an office party was added and there was generally a junior Assistant Settlement Officer under training.

Owing to the lateness of the season in which work was started, and the fact that both I myself and practically the whole of the staff were new to the district and to the condition of rice cultivation work in the first year was confined to a couple of groups and a real start was only made in the following season.

The attestation of Bhandara tahsil and the transferred tracts of Gondia tahsil was completed by the June 1917, but the work of the remainder of the Gondia tahsil was found so heavy that it was not finished till early in 1919, while the attestation of Sakoli tahsil was not finally completed till April 1920.

81. The number of the settlement groups, a full list of which will be found in Table I of the Appendices, was increased from 27 to 31 partly owing to the exigencies of the season's progress and partly to re-arrangement owing to new factors such as the introduction of Government irrigation.

82. In the Bhandara tahsil the settlement groups to the south of Bhandara were left untouched and will probably be found to be generally suitable at next revision. To the north of Bhandara, however, in the first season I had to combine in one Ambagarh group villages of two different standards, while a separate new group was opened for the Chandpur irrigated area.

With the transfer of the greater part of the Chakaheti group to Balaghat, I think that in future it will be found desirable to include the remaining villages of Chakaheti group with the northern portion of Ambagarh into a single group, taking in the wild and jungly villages of this portion of the tahsil, and to include the open villages of the south of Ambagarh in the adjoining and very similar Bhandara and Tumsar groups.

83. In the Gondia tahsil the old settlement groups of Katori and Ram-palli were maintained in the tract transferred to Balaghat. In the present Gondia tahsil proper the portion now commanded by the Government irrigation works has been divided into 3 irrigation groups, Khadbandha, Chhorkhamara and Bodalkasa. The eastern groups of Bijli and Amgaon have been left as at settlement, but in the central portion of the tahsil owing to the changes made in the western portion re-arrangement has been necessary. The present 4 groups Saoli Dongargaon, North and South Kamphtha and Gondia are generally homogeneous tracts and in the present condition of irrigation facilities are generally satisfactory divisions.

84. In Sakoli, attestation of which was also spread over 2 seasons, changes have also been necessary. In this tahsil the settlement groups were very scattered and lacking in homogeneity. It was the policy to include in a single group all the villages of a zamindari, without reference to their situation. It seems to me that this system is founded

on a wrong basis. The whole object of grouping is to be able to compare and treat for purposes of rental fixation in a generally similar manner a selection of neighbouring and homogeneous villages. If villages of different characteristics and situation are included in a purely artificial collection then the whole object is lost and it is impossible to make any proper comparison with other villages or standards. For any other purpose except rent rating groups are immaterial, and for purposes of rent rating the villages of each group must be contiguous and should be, so far as possible, similar in general characteristics. At the present revision, therefore, estate boundaries have been looked upon as a secondary consideration in the fixation of groups, and the similarity of general conditions has been made the main criterion. The western groups of Lakhni, Kitadi and Sakoli Chauras and similarly the eastern groups of Deori, Chichgarh and Palandur will probably be found satisfactory and in these I anticipate no change will be necessary. But in the central groups where the divisions were generally made by reason of the season's work embracing only a portion of a generally similar and homogeneous area some amalgamation of groups may be found desirable. Sakoli, parts of Dalli, Gondumri and Nawegaon Bandh are all of very similar quality and it is possible that at next revision one or these may be eliminated.

The full soil classification.

S5. In Bhandara and in 9 out of the 11 groups of the Gondia tahsil the soil classification is based upon and very largely agrees with that left at last settlement. The actual soils used were Kanhar, a brown black alluvial soil, deep and fertile and easy to work.

Morand 1—very similar to the above but lighter in colour generally and containing a small number of limestones.

Morand 2—brown in colour and containing a considerable number of limestones or an admixture of sand, generally of a coarser texture and not so deep as Morand 1.

Khardi. Khardi—very inferior morand, full of limestones and shallow; a poor soil.

Sehar—usually red or yellow in colour and largely formed of an admixture of sand. It differs from Morand in that the one approximates to sand and the other to clay. Much of the very superior sehar, mixed with clay, has been classed as Morand 2 from which it is hard to distinguish.

Bardi—a red inferior soil, at times not much superior to murrum. It is the poorest soil of the sehar type just as khardi is the poorest of the morand type.

Retadi. Retadi—almost pure sand.

Marhani—a reddish soil formed by alluvion, and generally found on the banks of nalas. The deposit may be found on any kind of foundation, but the resulting admixture generally resembles a sehar soil in texture, while the silt raises the value.

In addition in one group Paoni-chauras the soil known as kali was taken. It is a superior kanhar, with a pure or blue-black colour as compared with the brown black of kanhar. It was so rarely found and so unimportant elsewhere that it was not worth classing.

As suggested by the last Settlement Officer the soil 'rith' was abandoned, and for kachhar, which is really a deposit rather than a separate soil, a special additional valuation was adopted.

S6. The actual areas of each soil in the tract classed on this system at settlement and at present are shown below :—

	Settlement. Present.		Percentage of occupied area.	
	000 of acres.	000 of acres.	Settlement. Per cent.	Present. Per cent.
Kali	... (491 acres)	(310 acres)	...	...
Kanhar	...	30	34	4
Morand 1	...	103	102	15
Do. II	...	296	347	43
Marhani	...	14	7	2
Sehar	...	183	207	27
Khardi	...	37	46	5
Bardi	...	18	22	3
Retadi	...	2	2	...

It is seen that, while there is a considerable difference in the total area of certain soils, the proportion of each to the total occupied area shows strikingly little variation. The increase in the total area is due to expansion of the occupied area, and to the classification at this revision of the old fallow area. At last settlement the latter was neglected in the classification and only the cultivated area came under assessment. The figures are much what might be expected. The better soils have remained almost constant and these are exactly the land that would be first occupied and require least rest. Equally, however, expansion has clearly been to the medium and not the poorest soils the main increases taking place under the two commonest and medium value soils morand 2 and sehar.

The range of soils is generally sufficiently wide, but one practical difficulty presented itself. The higher type of sehar, containing an admixture of clay, is admittedly of equal value to morand 2 in rice land, but as its appearance is akin more to the former than to the latter there was at first a tendency to class it as sehar. After some experience such soil was generally taken as morand 2, especially in the Gondia tahsil where its value was easily recognizable. To secure uniformity of classification I think it might have been better to have introduced, as was done in Nagpur and Balaghat, a soil sehari-morand. It would carry the same valuation as morand 2, but its recognition would secure that all the soil of the type came under one class, and was not taken in one party as one and in another as a different soil. Sehar could then be retained, possibly with a slightly lower valuation, for the more truly sandy and inferior soil.

Position classes.

87. The actual soils were again divided by position. In unirrigated rice land the three usual positions were adopted of—

tikra, sloping or high lying
saman, level or ordinary
jhilan, low-lying or in a hollow
while other land was classed as—
wahuri, badly cut up by ravines
pathar, sloping, inferior fields
sadharan, ordinary, with no special
advantages or disadvantages
bandhia, embanked.

The settlement classification of land that did not grow wheat as "miscellaneous" land was omitted. These divisions require little comment save that it seems hardly worth while to retain the wahuri class. Only 2,931 acres were found under this position and it should be possible to obtain an equally satisfactory valuation by noting the worst part of each field as unculturable—"gain mumkin" and so excluding it from assessment, and classing the remainder as "pathar".

88. For the classification of irrigated land 3 classes have been adopted in place of two as at last revision, and as suggested in the last settlement report the distinction between "warsalang" and "murkhand" has been abolished. The classification has now been made with reference to the size and capacity of the tank, and not by the somewhat arbitrary distinction whether the water passed by a side or main cut in the embankment of the tank. Class 1 has been taken for all really safe and assured irrigation from substantial tanks, class 2 for generally good irrigation which will be satisfactory in all but the worst years, and class 3 for the more precarious supply from small tanks and 'bodies' which are sufficient to help out the rainfall supply in good years but are of little account in the time of stress. Inclusive of the garden land irrigated from tanks the area now classed as irrigated is compared below with the settlement classification:—

Settlement.				Acres.	Present.	Acres.
Warsalang	...	...	...	187,463	class 3	173,762
Murkhand including garden irrigation	...	...	...	106,573	" 2	88,430
				...	" 1	36,186

89. The classification has been a matter of much difficulty. It is very hard to draw the line at the point at which absolutely secure irrigation ends and moderately secure irrigation begins, but generally speaking an attempt has been made to draw distinctions with reference to the distance to which water can be admittedly given in the worst years and by the admitted or known outturn of that area in those years. The classification, however, being made on the individual merits of each tank and being based upon enquiry and inspection and not upon actual measurement must in doubtful cases be admittedly a matter of opinion. In this respect, two criticisms, both noticed before, present themselves. The first has regard to quality. In the home-farm area the tendency for the proprietor to retain water for himself and to refuse it to tenants in years of scarcity has been alluded to already. It is, for this reason, generally safe in cases of doubt to adopt the higher class in home-farm and the lower in tenancy land. This principle was not sufficiently realized in the attestation of Bhandara and the parts of Gondia tahsil first attested and part of the class 3 irrigation in home-farm might perhaps have been raised to class 2.

The second criticism has reference to quantity. In a good year there is water for all and all naturally admit it is received. In a bad year, when water cannot go round, the tenant is afraid that he may lose the right to irrigate if he fails to admit that water reaches a particular field and so tends to exaggerate the capacity of the tank. A strict watch has been kept upon this tendency, but it has been impossible entirely to exclude its operation.

90. An attempt has been made in other districts, notably in Balaghat, to record the irrigation capacity of each tank by a rough actual measurement of its cubic contents. This system has undoubted merit in that it provides a safe check upon over classification, and in tracts where private irrigation is supplemented by Government works is of high value. In such tracts it is the experience of the Irrigation Department that tenants claim to irrigate impossible areas from their private tanks which are really supplied, either direct or by percolation, from the Government works. In curtailing the area recorded as watered from a private tank such cases there is no real injustice to the cultivator. He gets credit for and pays a higher assessment on the area which the tank will really protect, but for the remainder he is shown as dependent upon nature or the Government work, from which water will always be available if he wants it. In other tracts, however, of this district it is my opinion that such a restriction by actual measurement of the contents of a tank, may act unfairly on the rights of individuals. The right to water from

a tank is well known and highly prized and the record of each field in the settlement papers is known. It may well be that in a season of drought no part of a certain field may be irrigated, and that in a favourable season there will be sufficient water to supplement that supplied by nature over the whole of the field. In such cases it appears to me that there is an opportunity for grave injustice, if, in the absence of any alternative source of supply, such rights to irrigation are curtailed. It is quite safe to say that in the present day conditions when the relations of tenants and proprietors are more and more regulated by what the letter of the law permits, if any such field was removed from the list of fields having the right to irrigation, because the tank could not normally supply a full watering, the proprietor would at once refuse water on all occasions, even when it was available. The system therefore has not been employed in this district. In such cases an attempt has been made, clumsy enough and rough and ready in all probability, to record the right of each field to irrigation, assessing such portion of the field to wet rates, as the information available and inspection of the tank suggest as fair in a normal year. As explained later in the paragraph dealing with the *wajib-ul-arz*, such classification of part of each field as wet does not indicate that there is a right to water only to the extent recorded as irrigated. The right extends to the whole field in question. The record is only for purposes of assessing to the increased rent on account of irrigation that portion of the field which in a normal year may be expected to receive water. This system moreover is in accordance with the actual facts, for it is common practice, where water is insufficient to supply the whole of each field, for each cultivator to receive his share for 2, 4 or as the case may be more rice *bandhis* in each field.

91. Garden land has been classified as dry or irrigated, the irrigated class being divided into two sub-divisions corresponding to irrigation classes 1 and 2 respectively, though known as "pathasthal" when the water is received from the "pat" or channel of a tank and "mothasthal" when received from a "mot", i. e., by lift from a well.

92. Lastly the whole of the classification by soils and positions, dry or irrigated, was liable to 3 qualifications, 2 denoting additional advantages or disadvantages and the last an additional disadvantage. Any field might be classed as "kachhar", "khari", or "ran". The first has been alluded to already in paragraph 85 above. It denotes an alluvial deposit, usually black in colour, brought down by *nalas* in varying quality and deposited on the top of the ordinary soil, which it enriches. It is only found along river banks, and is usually devoted to the cultivation of garden crops.

"Khari" denotes the area round the village site, which, either by proximity or position, receives the benefit of the village drainage.

"Ran" is the area generally on the village outskirts and on the border of Government or private forest, where damage by wild animals is most in evidence. For the first two advantages an addition was made to and for the third disadvantage a subtraction was made from the valuation disclosed by the ordinary classification.

93. To determine the incidence of the present rental burden, and to distribute the future enhancement, a factor has been assigned to each soil and position. The full scale will be found in Appendix II-A and B for the Bhandara and Gondia tahsils. It is based on that left at last settlement with a few modifications, and on those recently adopted in neighbouring districts. The modifications have all been in the direction of further simplicity, and have generally aimed at allotting a single factor to each soil and position irrespective of the crop grown: e. g., the saman and bandhia and pathar and tikra have generally been made the same for rice and non-rice crops respectively. Sehar, which is specially suitable for rice, is an exception. There is little difference between the scales sanctioned for the two tahsils. In Gondia the all importance of the rice crop has led to a slight increase in the sehar saman factor from 22 to 24, and the low estimation of poor miscellaneous crop land has led to the decrease of morand 2 and khardi pathar from 18 and 10 adopted in Bhandara tahsil to 16 and 8 respectively.

The scale has been checked by and its authority is derived almost entirely from popular opinion. In every village the opinions of proprietors and cultivators on the relative values of the different soils and positions have been elicited and where the classification has differed from local opinion it has frequently been altered to agree with that opinion. Criticisms are bound to occur of course, and a Powar will often put a higher value on his rice land and a Kunbi on his miscellaneous crops.

Little value was found in crop experiments for the check of the scale and absolutely no value in new rents. The latter were abstracted for 3 groups and so few genuine new rents were found where the holding consisted of one soil or position as to be entirely valueless. As will be noticed more fully in a later chapter it is the custom to give out land already occupied on the old rent taking a cash premium or nazarana, while in land broken from waste the nazarana obtained upsets all calculations. In areas where the rent is customary and the nazarana system obtains it is useless to look for help in the check of soil factors in this direction. Similarly crop experiments in rice were mostly useless. Of all crops perhaps rice is the one which is dependent least of all on the soil and more than any upon the widest variety of conditions. Water, manure, careful cultivation are all infinitely more important than the land in which the crop is grown. In a good year there is so great a tendency to assimilation in all classes of soils and irrigation that experiments, unless made over a full series of years, are little or no guide. In a bad individual year the differences are so exaggerated that again comparisons are useless. The rice experiments were chiefly made in two years 1916-17, when the outturn of transplanted rice was 120 American Notation and in 1918-19 when it was only 63 American Notation and so are of little value. To obtain really useful results in rice experiments I think an attempt should be made to obtain a continuous series of experiments from the same field over a number of years. Then only would the other prevailing elements level out and some accurate comparison would be possible. I think that it should be possible to make some such attempt in villages under Court of Wards management. The record would certainly be most valuable in future. In one respect the scale differs from those more recently adopted in other districts and this is in respect of the additional factor for irrigation. It has recently been customary to make a fixed constant addition to the ordinary factor of the soil classed as dry, in whatever position the dry land was taken. In this district the last settlement practice of giving a separate factor for all irrigated land apart from its position has been retained. There are arguments in favour of both practices. On behalf of the fixed addition it is urged that it is unfair to raise the value of a soil, whatever its position, *e.g.*, tikra or jhilan, to a single level when irrigated, as the irrigation, especially class 3 irrigation, will not be sufficient to obliterate already existing distinctions. On the other hand it is urged, especially with regard to the higher class soils and superior irrigation, that the addition of the constant factor to each position class does not sufficiently mark the reduction in the comparative value effected by the additional value of the water and it is even felt that a position which is an advantage when unirrigated may well be turned into a disadvantage by the addition of a full watering. A stage is quickly reached especially in good soil where a low lying field which is of excellent value when unirrigated becomes water-logged when irrigation is superimposed. The truth lies probably between the two views. In theory at any rate the single separate factor, which gives the same valuation to a tikra or jhilan position in class 3 irrigation, can be accused of placing too heavy a share of the assessment burden on the poorer land, but the same criticism can be urged against the higher valuation, by the addition of a constant factor to the jhilan position, of a water-logged field than its neighbour higher up the slope which enjoys the same source of irrigation. Further it is known and admitted that soils which when unprotected differ widely in value may when fully protected be of equal value and the addition of the constant factor though it may alter the relative value does not sufficiently mark the assimilation in value.

The sliding scale finally adopted by which the difference in value in unprotected or slightly protected land is gradually reduced as full protection is reached appears therefore to be a fair method of classification. It is true that it is open to the theoretical criticism already mentioned of placing too heavy a burden on the class 3 tikra land, but in the actual practical work of classification in the

field allowances have definitely been made on this account. Land high up a lope has if necessary been taken in class 3 or the irrigation has been partly disregarded, whereas land further down has been raised either in soil class or irrigation class or both to a higher level.

The simplified system.

94. The system of classification described above was, as already stated, employed for the revision of the assessment of the Bhandara and the greater part of the Gondia tahsils.

Reasons for adoption of the simplified system.

At the end of the third season's work, however, it was felt that progress was very slow owing to the somewhat elaborate and minute divisions of the scale. The "fard zamin" with its 8 soils and 10 position classes was a heavy and cumbrous statement, which took a long time to prepare in the field and to check in office. Work during the rains was so heavy that it was found difficult to complete it in time to start the field parties punctually on the new season's work. It was therefore suggested that now that full experience had been obtained of the relative valuation of the different kinds of soil found over two tahsils a simpler and less elaborate system might be evolved with a view to securing faster progress without impairing the fairness of the distribution of the rental burden. A very large number of the villages remaining to be attested, especially in the east of the Sakoli tahsil, consisted of a backward and jungly tract, where rental payments were purely nominal and where any inequality or inaccuracy of the distribution of the enhancement would be immaterial. It was at first proposed to apply the new system only in such villages, but it was finally decided to extend it to all the remaining villages of both tahsils.

95. An analysis of the soil classification left at last settlement, moreover, showed that in the remaining groups of the Gondia tahsil 88 per cent of the soil was confined to three classes, and 78 per cent to two classes, while the corresponding figures in Sakoli tahsil were 87 per cent and 75 per cent. The good soil moreover was almost all found in a single group, while the inferior soil only covered 10 per cent of the total area occupied. Lastly the cropping figures were carefully examined and in the light of experience it was possible to predict fairly accurately the class of soil where each crop would be found. Except rice the only crops of importance found were wheat, juar and kodon, and it was known that except for a small area along the Weinganga river and the Bhandara tahsil border the wheat was confined to the tank beds and the juar to the riverain villages, while the kodon was generally found in the inferior soil in the eastern zamindaris.

The revised divisions by soils and crops.

The distinction in names between actual crops was accordingly abolished and the classification of the soil was made on a soil *cum* crop basis. In rice land there was not so much change as the jhilan and three irrigation classes were retained but in place of the tikra and saman positions two classes "superior" and "inferior" were substituted. The real change was that the whole was now classed as one soil in place of two or three. In the backward tracts where rents were purely nominal it was found that a single class for "dry" land was generally sufficient with two classes of irrigation, but in the more fully developed tracts a division of the dry land and the poor class 3 irrigation into superior or inferior according to the merits of each field in soil and position was necessary. In the superior irrigation classes no sub-division was considered necessary.

The classification of the non-rice land was easy. 4 classes were adopted, "very superior rabi", which corresponded with the embanked morand 1 soil of the old classification, "good rabi" which corresponded with the unembanked morand 1 or embanked morand 2 soil, "ordinary rabi" which corresponded with morand 2 sadharan or pathar, and "minor kharif or rabi" which corresponded with the inferior soils of the old classification and was applied to the worst land only just broken from waste or devoted to the cultivation of the minor millets. In the open groups of the west of Sakoli, where the miscellaneous cultivation was of some importance it was found necessary to sub-divide the "ordinary rabi" class into superior or inferior corresponding

roughly to the sadharan and pathar positions of the old classification respectively. In a single group, *viz.*, Sakoli chauras where the soil was found very superior it was decided to retain the embanked kanhar class with a higher valuation than the "very superior rabi", which was found sufficient to cover all the good soil elsewhere. The full scale of classification therefore might be :—

Rice land— Dry. Jhilan. Irrigation. Irrigation.

2

1

Irrigation 3.

Inferior or superior.

Non-rice land—

Kanhar bandia (in one group only).

Very superior rabi.

Good rabi.

Ordinary rabi.

Superior or inferior.

Minor kharif.

Garden land. Dry.

Irrigated. class 2 or class 1

96. In the more backward tracts and the typical zamindari villages of Sakoli tahsil the revised scale gave ample scope for the differentiation of value. In such villages the classification would frequently be confined to a few classes only, consisting of the rice, which would be dry or under class 3 or class 2 irrigation, the minor kharif land sown with kodon, and perhaps a few acres of dry garden land round the village site and a few acres of "good rabi", being the wheat sown in the tank bed. In the stronger larger and more developed villages of the open tracts the scale would be more fully used. The differentiation in the rabi land was ample, but in the dry rice land the lack was occasionally felt of an intermediate dry class between the superior and inferior dry. The addition of a third class might have been an advantage, thus dividing the dry into superior, ordinary and inferior, which would allow sufficient scope for the inclusion of all different grades of soil and position.

97. To these different classes were assigned standard factors based on the factor for the corresponding soils of the full classification. The full scale is given in Table II-B of the Appendices, but the more important individual factors are shown below :—

Rice land—	dry	when only one class employed	24
	Irrigation 3		34
	" 2		45
	" 1		60
	Very superior rabi		40
	Good "		30
	Ordinary "		18
	Minor kharif		10

On these factors standard acreage rates, calculated to the nearest Re. 0-1-0 in sums below Re. 1 and to the nearest Re. 0-2-0 in sums above Re. 1, were worked out for all the unit rates likely to be adopted, and the incidence of the rental pressure was worked out in the field by the party officer in each village. If my inspection did not result in much change of the classification the village incidence was thus ready worked out for me, while if changes made by me were material, which after a short while became increasingly rare, the revised incidence could be calculated in camp by the reader or peshi inspector both of whom were trained in statistical work, and could be supplied within a couple of days at latest. The advantages of having the village incidences before me at inspection were immense.

98. At the same time and as an essential part of the new system power was delegated to me to fix the village rates and rents without previous sanction. without previous reference to, but subject to the confirmation of, the Financial Commissioner. To this end the history of each group was carefully studied before hand and standard unit rates tentatively proposed which would give the approximate enhancement considered suitable for the group with reference to its history and quality. These unit rates were fixed in three standards as a rule, one for the high rented, one for the average, and one for the low rented villages of each group, and with the incidence of each village before me it was possible to compare the acreage rates obtaining for each class of soil with those suggested by the three standard unit rates and to adopt one set for working out the new rents. After inspection of a number of villages in each group it was possible to confirm or modify the standard unit rates tentatively suggested and to adopt finally the acreage rates considered suitable for the fixation of rents in each village.

99. It was the essence, however, of the revised system to work in actual acreage rates, and the standard factors and unit rates adopted were used only as a general guide for purposes of comparison of one village or group with another. With a simpler and more rough and ready soil classification it was recognized that strict adherence to a fixed factor was unnecessary and that discretion must be left to the experience of the Settlement Officer, which it was the object of the new system to utilize more fully. Power was therefore allowed to the Settlement Officer, and this is the second essential element of the revised system, to alter his standard acreage rates in any village for any particular soil for good reason shown. It was thus possible if any particular class of soil were relatively to other classes above or below the standard, to adopt a higher or a lower acreage rate for that soil than that suggested by the standard factor. In other words while the unit rates for the group remained fixed it was permissible to alter the factor for any soil from village to village.

In these circumstances any suggestion for the alteration of the standard factors referred to in paragraph 97 above becomes largely academic, as in actual practice they were altered whenever necessary. The changes which I found I had to adopt most frequently were four in number. In the backward villages the ordinary rabi and minor kharif acreage rates were at times slightly reduced, and in the better villages the acreage rates for superior irrigation 3 and irrigation 2 were slightly increased. For these classes it might have been an improvement to have selected standard factors of :—

Irrigation 2	...	...	48 instead of 45
Do. 3 (sup.)	...	...	40 „ 36
Ordinary rabi	...	...	16 „ 18
Minor kharif	...	...	8 „ 10

100. Under the revised system it was thus found possible to speed up the work considerably. In the first place the work by the inferior staff was considerably speeded up in the field as the new fard zamin could be far more quickly prepared and compiled. Secondly with the adoption of acreage rates for each village on the spot it was possible to take in hand the work of calculating new rents in office at once instead of waiting till a whole group had been compiled and compared. In actual fact in the smaller and wilder villages it was possible to work out and announce on the spot the revised rent of each individual, while in the bigger villages a few typical rents were so worked out before the assembled villagers and the misl was then sent to office for calculating the remaining rents. In this way it was possible to propose and announce the rents of the villages attested in each season at the end of the field season, usually within 6 weeks of the completion of attestation, leaving for the rainy season the work of reporting the results obtained for the confirmation of the Financial Commissioner. The revised system, moreover, made it possible to discard the laborious and unsatisfactory method of preparing the list of changes between attestation and

announcement, which was necessitated by the long interval between inspection and announcement required for the submission for orders of rent rate reports. This is a saving that will be appreciated by every Settlement Officer.

101. The revised system has much to recommend it, and for dealing with backward nominally rented tracts is beyond doubt a satisfactory instrument. In these areas, populated chiefly by aboriginals, who pay rent rather by their *haisyat* than by the value of their land, any possible inaccuracy of valuation is immaterial. Further the fixation of rents on the spot with the tenants before him and the *zamin-dar* or his agent at hand to advise him, is for the Settlement Officer a much more satisfactory method than fixation in his office some months later when he has only his records and his memory to assist him. In such tracts the use of margins is a necessity and the application of margins can far more satisfactorily be done in the field than in office.

Again the fixation of acreage rates for each soil, which is done *coram populo* in each village, big or small, backward or open, makes a much more direct appeal to the cultivators affected than did the older method of obtaining relative valuations of two classes of land. The fact that he will pay Re. 0-8-0 per acre for one field and Rs. 2-0-0 per acre for another is a much more real proposition to a tenant than the knowledge that the relative value of the two fields has been taken at annas 16 and annas 4, which was all that the old system could tell him without any knowledge as to the actual rent in which those relative valuations would result. The more definite proposals in rupees, annas and pies which were possible under the new system made it much more real and intelligible to a people which can understand little of incidences and unit rates and other technicalities of the Settlement Department. They were able to criticize acreage rates and many a valuation has been modified to agree with local opinion. Further if the acreage rates had been approved by local opinion, the Settlement Officer's hands were much strengthened at announcement, and it was actually the case that objections were far fewer under the revised system than the old. This latter fact, however, must not be overestimated for in many villages dealt with under the new system rents were nominal, while it is a curious psychological fact that the imposition of an enhancement causes less resentment if made on the spot or after a very brief interval, than if it is imposed after an interval of several months has been allowed to elapse.

On the other hand in open and developed tracts, where rents approach an economic pitch, which, it may be remarked, they have not yet done in Bhandara, there might be a danger that the revised scale of classification might not be sufficiently wide to take in all the varying shades of value. This, however, could always be met by the expansion of the classes adopted, and there is no reason why the other essential features of the scheme should not be adhered to in any tract. The gravest objection is that the revised system can only be undertaken when the Settlement Officer has obtained full experience of his district, and that it thus connotes changing horses in mid stream. It could not be undertaken from the start of operations.

102. The attitude of the public towards the operations has been that experienced and described in all recent settlement operations. The part of the operations that appeals to the people is that connected with individual rights. The system of land valuation and other enquiries leaves them cold, though it must be admitted that under the revised system there was more interest than under the old. Soil classification was regarded generally as the work of the department, about which the Settlement Officer and his assistants were expected to know more than the people, and though in each village an attempt was made to get the leading cultivators to attend and signify their approval of the inspector's classing it was usual to repudiate any responsibility for the result. There were many exceptions, however, to this general apathy and the village of Akot in Bhandara tahsil may be instanced. Here the soil was classed entirely by the *malguzar* and some of his tenants, and not a change was made by the Assistant Settlement Officer or myself. Announcement was very fully attended and great

value was evidently attached in popular opinion to the receipt of the rental parcha. These documents were closely compared with that of last settlement, and any divergence of area, however minute, was promptly brought to notice. Verbal objections to enhancement on the spot were numerous, but regular appeals were very few. In the last season's work indeed the objections were rare, and appeals practically unknown. Only one rent was reduced by the higher authorities.

It was with regard to their private disputes that the greatest interest was shown by the people. Any tenant who had lost his land by emigration in the famine or by ejectment by the civil courts appeared to claim it, and an attempt was made to drag every kind of civil dispute before the Settlement Officer's court. The general public in fact has the most curious ideas of the authority of a Settlement Officer whom it would appear to consider to be invested with all the powers of the Governor and his executive and his legislative councils combined. No law and no previous decision is popularly expected to restrain him from making any entry in favour of any individual which he may think fit, and no subject was too wide to be embraced in his enquiry. I was once even requested to restore an erring husband to a deserted wife.

One other phase of popular apathy requires mention and that is the total lack of appreciation of the value of time. Application after application was received months, sometimes years, after the village to which it related has been dealt with. Each individual in fact appeared to expect the settlement to be made to suit his convenience, and to do tomorrow that which he should have done today.

CHAPTER 8.

DETERMINATION OF ASSETS.

Items of income included
in assets.

103. The assets, as understood in settlement parlance, on which the assessment of revenue is based, consist of three items. These are—

- (a) rents and receipts from malik-makbuzas.
- (b) valuation of the home-farm and the land held by service tenants.
- (c) the siwai income.

The first two are arrived at in the same way, by the classification of all land and its valuation by the application of village unit rates to the valuation factors described in the previous chapter, the unit rate being determined with reference to the existing pressure of rental payments of each village and the amount of enhancement considered possible and suitable.

The siwai income is determined by the estimation, from enquiries, of the value of the unoccupied land of the village, *e.g.*, the forest or grazing income, a large margin being allowed on the average figure ascertained for fluctuations in value from year to year.

104. Easily the most important item, therefore, in the determination of assets is the fixation of rents including the amount of enhancement that can be imposed upon present rental payments.

At the first settlement rents were raised by 20 per cent, though the actual enhancement was left largely to mutual adjustment between proprietors and tenants and it was on the revenue demand that the settlement authorities concentrated their attention. If the latter assessment were increased the contributions of patels and tenants were mutually readjusted to meet it.

Since that date the progress of the acreage rate of the payments of malik-makbuzas and the various classes of tenants up to the present time is shown in the following table :—

Right.	Acreage rate at		Increase or decrease per cent over 30 years settlement (columns 2 & 3).	Acreage rate at last settlement	Increase per cent over figures previous to revision, (columns 3 & 5).	Acreage rate at present.	Increase of present over 30 years settlement (column 7 over 2).	Increase or decrease per cent present over last settlement rates.
	30 years settlement.	previous to last revision.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Malik-makbuza ..	0 12 0	0 12 3	+ 2	0 15 1	+ 23	0 15 2	+ 26	+ 1
Absolute occupancy ...	0 13 3	0 13 9	+ 4	1 0 7	+ 21	1 0 8	+ 26	(+) 1
Occupancy ...	0 12 6	0 13 7	+ 9	1 0 2	+ 10	1 0 1	+ 20	(-) 1
Ordinary ...	0 9 11	0 13 2	+ 33	0 14 2	+ 8	0 13 9	+ 39	(-) 3
Total 3 classes of tenants.	0 11 1	0 13 5	+ 21	0 15 4	+ 14	0 15 0	+ 35	(-) 2

The table of course takes no account of the extension of cultivation or of the increase of real pressure owing to expansion to poorer soil. It is seen that rents, chiefly of the ordinary tenant at will, rose substantially during the first settlement, while the rates of privileged tenants practically stagnated. At last revision the latter were raised by the very moderate sum of 20 per cent in comparison with the increase in prices, while the former were only levelled. Since settlement there has been little change. The abatements amounted to only 4 per cent of the total rental payments as left at last settlement, spread over less than one-quarter of the district, and were current for the most part for 3 to 5 years only. The reimposition was practically completed over 12 years ago and they have left no trace whatever on the all round rent rate. The present all round rate is Re. 0-15-0 on the total area or 2 per cent below the figure left at last settlement, but if the area held without rent be excluded it will be found that there is practically no change since settlement.

105. It is obvious that for 20 years at least in spite of the substantial increase in prices and the still greater rise in the value of land there has been practical stagnation of rents. The reason is easily found. The first settlement report clearly shows how even at that time the tendency to fixity of rent was firmly established. In the earlier Maratha days the rent might vary from year to year in proportion to the total assessment of the village. But in course of time, and especially during the period from 1830 to 1853, there arose an ever growing tendency to fixity of payments. The "lagwans" or rent rolls were the chief basis of the assessment of the revenue and the patels had discovered that so long as these were constant there was little change in their assessments. Further the influence of the Resident at the Bhonsla Court was always on the side of the tenant in case of any dispute and by the time of the lapse of the Bhonsla kingdom and the announcement of the first regular settlement rents has come to be regarded as not liable to alteration. The undesirability of this idea of a fixed or customary rent finds constant expression all through Mr. Lawrence's 30 years' settlement report. In paragraph 243 we read "The only difficulty really consisted in inducing the cultivators to understand that it was the Government will that their rents should be raised. The practice had of late years been the other way and so strong was the agricultural feeling on this subject that they actually claimed a lowering of their rents as a matter of right in those villages where a decrease of the Government's demand had been allowed." It was hoped that the first settlement would succeed in abolishing the idea, and in paragraph 244 of his report Mr. Lawrence has written "an impetus has now been given, which if not checked or retarded will raise rents moderately". The history of the 30 years' settlement partly bore him out, for leaving aside the privileged classes of tenants rents of tenants at will rose by 33 per cent during the currency of the 30 years settlement.

106. Since then, however, events have been too strong for the new policy. The situation with which the Settlement Officer was called upon to deal at last revision was a difficult one. He found an enormous spontaneous increase of assets, revenue on which had to be assessed. At the same time rents of ordinary tenants had already risen largely and it was felt that the compensating action of increase of rents could not be freely applied to this class. The only source from which the revenue increase could be made good was the payments of privileged tenants and in raising these the agricultural circumstances of last revision resulted in the utmost caution. The result was that the last revision was most unprofitable to the proprietors as a body and the higher a malguzar had raised his rents during the 30 years settlement the harder he was hit at the revision. At the same time a large number of proprietors incurred, at times it appears somewhat unjustly, no little odium at the hands of Government for "tyranny" in the enhancement of rents. The result of the last revision was accordingly to put a seal on the old idea of the fixity of payments from settlement to settlement which Mr. Lawrence had hoped to eradicate. Hence-forward proprietors left the odium of the enhancement to Government, and the alteration of rents is now as a matter of course looked upon as entirely a function of the settlement officer. Very few proprietors have been strong enough to raise payments during this settlement and very few have had the desire even if they had the strength. Any enquiry from proprietors as to whether they had raised rents during settlement met with a prompt and virtuous repudiation of the idea of any such iniquity, and the suggestion that Government was not so averse to the policy as this virtuous attitude would suggest only served to raise a polite smile of incredulity.

107. Moreover proprietors had discovered a new and, to their mind, far more satisfactory method of securing the extra value of the land than that of taking an increased rent, which they would be bound to share with Government at the following revision. Instead they took a capital sum down as *nazarana*, leaving the old rental unchanged. The system is simple and efficacious and even on the admitted figures the proprietary body have recovered Rs. 8,76,282 since settlement, while concealment of the real figures has been often absolutely certain. This sum they have received intact, free of all taxation, sometimes paid in one lump sum and sometimes in instalments. In the latter case the tenant remains their debtor for many a year if not for life. Not many cases of really excessive *nazarana* came to notice, but land is increasingly in demand and the prices increasingly high. The worst type of the payment is that of consent money for illegal transfers or encroachments, which has been aptly described by the Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad, in his recent report as "blackmail"; for such it is naked and unashamed. The undesirable practice, however, by which proprietors, in this district often the absentees, have realized sums from tenants who have been allowed to encroach without rent has been met by the recent change in the tenancy law.

108. The question of the possibility of the taxation of this income is one that has occupied the attention of revenue officers for many years but no solution has yet been found. It has been suggested that with the removal of the restriction on the powers of transfer by tenants the system would disappear. But to my mind this proposition is very doubtful. It would only result in the transfer to the alienating tenant of the share taken by the malguzar in the premium of the incoming tenant. So long as a rent is far below the present value of land there is a sum which a newcomer finds it profitable to render for the privilege of paying that rent. It is of little moment to him to whom he pays it. At present, if he purchases an existing holding, he renders it in two portions, part to the outgoing tenant and part to the proprietor, while if he purchases a new holding he renders it wholly to the proprietor. In the former case if the proprietor's right of interference in transfers be cut out he will render it wholly to the outgoing tenant. This premium must be regarded in the present state of payments largely as capitalized rent and Government will be no better off in the one case than in the other. It must not be overlooked, however, that by its tenancy legislation Government has largely curtailed the absolute proprietorship.

of malguzars, and that the dual rights so created have naturally a cash value, a value which is at present exaggerated by the wide gap between rents and the value of land. This component element in nazarana is sometimes apt to be forgotten.

Secondly it has been suggested that the amount of nazarana be limited by statute. The suggestion seems hardly feasible, for it is difficult to see how it could be enforced and subterfuge and concealment would be made easy. The only remedy would appear to lie in the approach of rents to a more economic pitch and here is found the answer to those who assert that the time for a permanent settlement has come. So far as can be gauged at present such a consummation is not possibly in sight.

109. Theoretically and statistically the justification for rental enhancement lies in the increase of the profits of agriculture, as disclosed by the rise of prices, provided of course that there has not been a correspondingly larger increase in the cost of production. But this justification is to this extent theoretical in that it assumes that at the period selected for comparison rents were at an economic pitch. Now in Bhandara it has been shown that the price of the two chief commercial crops has risen by 137 per cent and 70 per cent respectively between the first settlement and the year 1916, while the cost of production has not increased in a greater proportion. During the same period there has been an increase of 35 per cent only in the rent-rate, and even allowing for the 20 per cent increase in the rent-rate effected by the first settlement which partly took account of the prospective rise of prices, there is clearly ample statistical ground for a full enhancement now. Further there is no reason to suppose that rents were at an economic pitch even in 1867. Mr. Lawrence clearly thought that they might safely have been raised still further, and in paragraph 243 of his report has written "The inference from this is not that rents are now on a satisfactory basis, not that they have reached a limit which may be considered fair to all parties, but that they were formerly so low that even with the enhancement now settled the cultivators can with ease meet them". This opinion shows that the statistical basis for enhancement can be taken to be wider than the figures actually indicate.

110. But a more practical guide to the amount of rental enhancement possible is to be found in the actual value of land and the price that the cultivator is willing to pay for it. For this purpose the sale of proprietary rights in villages may be left out of account, for though such sales actually confirm the rapidly appreciating value of land they are not an entirely reliable guide as the prices are dependent upon the amount of home-farm in which cultivating rights are transferred or reserved. More valuable are the figures of sale of cultivating rights and of sub-rents.

111. The former are shown below for proprietary plots and the various classes of tenancy land, divided into two periods, prior to and subsequent to 1907, respectively :—

	Malik-makbuza.			Tenancy land.			Consent money.	Consent money with sale price.	Land let by Malguzars.		
	Area.	Rent.	Sale price.	Area.	Rent.	Sale price.			Area.	Rent.	Nazarana.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Before 1907 ..	4,458	4,436	1,02,708	14,328	15,140	2,18,184	38,303	2,56,487	33,070	33,585	2,25,351
Rate ..	...	0 15 11	...	...	1 0 11	...	...	...	...	1 0 2	...
Ratio ..	...	...	23	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	7
After 1907 ..	5,997	5,852	3,03,224	16,281	16,880	5,56,638	75,117	6,31,755	56,308	49,318	6,50,931
Rate ..	...	0 15 7	...	...	1 0 7	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	...
Ratio ..	...	...	52	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	13
Total ..	10,455	10,288	4,05,932	30,609	32,020	7,74,822	1,13,420	8,88,242	89,578	82,903	8,76,282
Average rate ..	...	0 15 9	...	...	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	0 14 10	...
Ratio ..	...	...	39	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	11

From these figures it is clear that the value of land has more than doubled in the past 10 years. The accepted rate of interest is at least 12 per cent and often 24 per cent but if only 6 per cent be added on the sums admitted as nazarana to the rental valuation the all round rate would rise from Re. 0-14-9 to Rs. 1-8-2 per acre.

112. The sales of milkiyat sarkar or Government plots, which were auctioned at announcement in malik-makbuza right, are equally illuminating. The figures are given below by tahsils the revenue quoted being the new and not the unrevised payments. These plots over the three tahsils have fetched on an average 48 times the revised assessment, and incidentally the figures reveal the further large increase in value that has taken in the past three years. The Bhandara tahsil plots were auctioned in 1917 and the Sakoli plots in 1919. It is clear that the assessment is still far below the economic value of the land.

Tahsil.	Area in acres.	Revised Assessment in rupees.	Auction premium in rupees.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Bhandara ...	1,012	1,833	64,713	35 times the revised revenue.
Gondia ...	162	235	11,613	49 times the revised revenue.
Sakoli ...	680	873	63,605	73 times the revised revenue.
Total for the district ...	1,854	2,941	1,39,937	48 times the revised revenue.

113. Lastly the figures for cash sub-rents have been abstracted also by tahsils as shown below. These figures exclude all valuations of batai payments and also of grain contracts, and in the absence of any highly speculative crop such as cotton they represent perhaps a more real valuation than do the figures of other districts. It is true that at times high figures, especially for small garden plots, are included but even making all allowance for these it is clear that the present actual rents are between one-third and one-quarter of the real rental value of the land. If the genuine grain rents, which are general in the Sakoli tahsil, were added the proportion would be still more striking.

Name of tahsil.	Home-farm.			Malik-makbuza and Tenancy.			All round rate unrevised.
	Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhandara ...	4,326	18,145	4 3 1	23,463	83,528	3 9 0	0 15 6
Gondia ...	4,142	17,620	4 4 1	14,943	45,460	3 0 8	1 0 0
Sakoli ...	3,593	13,251	3 11 0	12,595	46,483	3 11 1	0 12 9
Total ...	12,061	49,016	4 1 0	51,001	1,75,420	3 7 1	0 15 0

Summary of conditions governing rental enhancement.

114. On both grounds, therefore, statistical and practical, there was ample justification for a full enhancement of rents. Prices allowed a wide margin, and the actual purchase value of land had doubled in the past 10 years while sub-rents showed a cultivating valuation of over three times the existing rate of payments. On the other hand the vicissitudes of the district in the famines, the extent to which deterioration in the cropping is possible and the weakness in the Gondia tahsil due to the dependence of the agricultural community on a single crop all made for caution in the amount of the enhancement to be imposed, and in the orders of the Government of India on the forecast report the rental enhancement was limited to 30 per cent in the Bhandara and Gondia tahsils, in which, being from the beginning more developed, the rise in prices has not been so marked, and to 33 per cent in the Sakoli tahsil where expansion and development had been greater and the rise of prices more sharply felt.

Total rental payments and enhancements actually imposed.

115. The enhancement actually obtained working in the usual way from group to group has been 31 per cent in Bhandara tahsil, 31 per cent in Gondia tahsil, and 34 in Sakoli tahsil, while over the district as a whole rents have been raised from Rs. 7,87,812 to Rs. 10,34,590 or by 31 per cent. The divergence of the percentage of enhancement from the forecast has been trifling and requires no justification. Indeed the only question is whether in view of the very rapid increase in the value of land the enhancement has been sufficient. The acreage rate as revised is only Rs. 1-3-9 compared with a rate of Rs. 3-7-1 obtained for land given on sub-lease, and there is little doubt that rents have still a big advance to make before they will reach an economic pitch. On the other hand "per saltum" considerations impose a practical limit on the amount of enhancement that can be imposed at one step and it must not be overlooked that an average 31 per cent increase means that many individuals have received an enhancement of 50 per cent or more. It must also be remembered that the revision of settlement coincided in the Gondia tahsil with the opening of the Government irrigation works, and that the tenantry was faced in the same year with the demands of the Irrigation Department in addition to the ordinary settlement enhancement.

The rental fixation has been done in the usual way working from village to village within each group. The group standards have all been discussed in the various rent-rate and assessment reports and only the briefest reference to them is required here. Generally they have been fairly level, except in the east of Sakoli tahsil where payments are still purely nominal, varying from '95 to '50 in Bhandara tahsil, '90 to '60 in Gondia tahsil, and '75 to '60 in the more developed groups of the Sakoli tahsil. In the eastern zamindaris the standards fell as low as '40 to '30 in Chichgarh and '55 to '45 in Palandur.

Margins.

116. In the fixation of individual payments margins have been allowed freely. With uneven present rents and an enhancement of 30 per cent or above over a whole group it is better to select a higher village unit rate and allow margins in individual payments than to fix a unit rate that will give the desired amount of enhancement by the strict application of the deduced rates. In the latter case many individuals are bound to come in for a very strict enhancement while others will probably escape entirely untouched. The present system of soil classification while providing a generally fair basis for the division of the rental enhancement cannot be regarded as scientifically correct, and must in my opinion be used as a guide and not an absolute criterion. It provides a method for fixing a rate beyond which in ordinary circumstances it is unnecessary to go, but it must be recognized that it can hardly be rigidly applied to all rents. Even were it possible to make the soil classification and its soil factors entirely perfect as an instrument of valuation still it would to my mind be impossible to adhere to it rigidly. There is a lot in theory to be said in favour of no margins in open tracts where tenants abound and the weaker inevitably goes to the wall, and I must confess that at the outset I was strongly impressed with the arguments in its favour. Experience, however, especially of announcement has shown the practical impossibilities. The cultivating value of land is at times

among the least of the factors that determines a rent. Social conditions and superstition are all to be reckoned with. I have seen a holding abandoned because of the lack of the tenants caste fellows in a village, and another left entirely fallow for years because it has been supposed to be haunted, while in a third case a burglary has led to the throwing up of land. In short margins are necessary because we are dealing not with "economic" cultivators but with human beings. On the other hand except in a few rare cases it has been unnecessary to reduce rents already above the deduced rent. Such payments have generally been made for many years, and there is no reason why they should not continue. In all ordinary cases the deduced rent has been adopted.

117. The revised incidence on tenancy payments is '72 all round, varying from '75 on absolute occupancy to '68 on ordinary tenants. The divergence in pressure is not so great as would appear, for the latter class contains practically the whole of the nominal rents of the eastern zamindaris of Sakoli tahsil, where the lower and still nominal standard rates have been adopted. The average number of soil units in each holding for each class is

Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.
264	226	151.

118. Malik-makbuza payments have been raised from Rs. 61,552 to Rs. 87,714 or by 43 per cent and now show a revised acreage rate of Rs. 1-5-9 and a revised incidence of '72. The figures exclude the sum of Rs. 401 assessed on land that is held rent free against Government. The holdings of this class are almost invariably superior land, being generally held at the first settlement as home-farm in the hands of relatives of the proprietors, who often received a holding to cultivate in lieu of their share of the profits. For the same reason it has always been lightly valued. Its nature is ryotwari and there has never been any liability to enhancement except at the hands of Government. In the original settlement it was frequently held on favoured terms, the payments being merely recorded and not increased. Indeed so firmly rooted was the idea of absolute fixity of payment that Mr. Lawrence refers to the case of a plot holder who when faced with a proposed increase in his payment resolutely refused to be made the owner of his land. As a result the payments of this class have always been favoured and the only increase since the 30 years settlement has been the enhancement of 23 per cent imposed at last settlement. The margin for increase at the present revision has been correspondingly larger and explains the stiffer enhancement of 43 per cent now imposed compared with 31 per cent imposed on tenancy payments. Numerous margins however have still been allowed, the assessment deduced from the strict application of the village rates being Rs. 8,884 higher than the assessment actually made.

119. The home-farm of proprietors has been valued at Rs. 3,36,778, with an acreage rate of Rs. 1-8-2 and a revised incidence of '73. This land, like malik-makbuza holdings, is always superior to tenancy land and there is reason to believe that it is actually more superior than the higher valuation imposed indicates. The reason is that in rice land the home-farm has first call on the irrigation, and although tenants may in theory have equal rights with proprietors in practice they rarely receive water till the needs of the home-farm have been satisfied. There are a few proprietors, who in spite of tenants rights, reserve the whole water supply for their home-farm, but generally if there is sufficient to go round the average malguzar will make provision for his tenants as well as himself. Home-farm however, comes first and in years of scarcity as already noticed tenants land suffers first and home-farm last. This tendency was particularly noticeable in the year 1918-19 when complaints by the tenantry were general, bitter, and, as inspection and crop experiments showed, only too often true. For this reason, as suggested in paragraph 89 above, it might have been possible to raise the classification of part of the home-farm irrigation, and so impose a higher valuation. Whether, however, in assessment regard should be had to the facts or the theory is a

difficult matter to decide. Assessment on the facts would confirm the malguzar in his actual practice and give him a ground for complaint if he were prevented from exercising a prior claim to water. On the other hand where the tract is protected by a canal there is no real harm to the tenants and the recognition of the proprietors *de facto* superior position in regard to irrigation may well be made. The assessment has throughout been made at the village rates sanctioned for tenancy land or in occasional instances, where tenants have received wide margins, at the revised tenancy incidence. The differential punitive rates, so frequently adopted at last settlement, have been abandoned. They only served to give proprietors a ground for complaint that the valuation of their cultivation was being made at a higher rate than that of tenants.

120. The valuation of land held rent free in return for service has been made on the same principles as home-farm. Such holdings are considerable in the south of the Bhandara and Sakoli tahsils but rare elsewhere. Their total valuation is Rs. 8,194, with a revised acreage rate of Re. 1-11-4 and a revised incidence of '70.

121. The siwai income has always been important, especially in the Gondia and Sakoli tahsils with their large areas of zamindari forest. The enquiry has been a thankless task of much difficulty. Concealment has been rife and it may be taken as axiomatic that the true accounts have rarely been given. This attitude on the part of malguzars, however reprehensible, is at least easy to understand, for in principle at least the siwai valuation approximates more closely to real assets than any other of the items that at present go to make up total assets. On his home-farm cultivation his cultivating profits are ignored while the nazarana received in connection with land given out on rent are entirely left out of account. On his siwai, on the other hand, if he states the truth, he is liable to be taxed on the full sum after deduction of a fair amount for fluctuations. In the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that he conceals the income. The Settlement Officer's task does not, however, thereby become the less wearisome. In every village he visits the mohua invariably fails, the mango trees never come to fruit. The forest income is entirely wiped out in the expenses of guards in fact in many villages the proprietor would appear to maintain a gratuitous forest establishment at a total loss. His lac is stated to be leased for $\frac{1}{10}$ of the amount received or if gathered by himself to produce $\frac{1}{10}$ of the real quality or to be sold at $\frac{1}{10}$ of the real price. In respect of the last item indeed it may now confidently be stated that the entry of the true consideration received on a registered deed of lease or sale is the exception and not the rule. The fact has at times been freely admitted and the justification, if the term may be used, has been the protection of the income from assessment to revenue at settlement or from income tax. The avoidance of the stamp duty is of course another but generally a minor consideration. In the rules of the game of settlement the practice is considered essentially fair and proper. It is resorted to by all from the lawyer educated in England or the District Council member to the meanest uneducated Mahar. It is only fair to add that there have been honourable exceptions to this rule but they are few and far between.

122. Turning now to the individual items the chief receipts are from lac, forest proper, including timber, fuel, bamboos, grass and grazing, tendu leaves, mohua and mangoes.

123. The lac is chiefly found in the Gondia and Sakoli tahsils and is comparatively unimportant in Bhandara tahsil. It is propagated on the palas tree and has in recent years fetched the most enormous prices. The industry is chiefly in the hands of the Mahar community several of whom have made fortunes by their contracts. In one instance it is reported that a contractor, who disposed of a single crop at the price of Rs. 75,000, went mad at the sight of such hitherto undreamt of wealth. Another member of the same caste, of the meanest origin was making a steady Rs. 25,000 per year, until he succumbed to a taste for imported brandy which his wealth had aided him to acquire. But there are others outside the Mahar caste who have determined to take a share of the

profits to be obtained and foremost among the pioneers of the industry was the Kunbi Taluqdar of Saoli Dongargaon. Two crops are reaped per year one in December and one in the hot weather, of which the former appears to be more prolific. The real value of the total produce of the district is hard to estimate. It has undoubtedly been concealed but at the same time full allowance must be made for the enormous and rapid fluctuations in price. In the recent Balaghat settlement the Settlement Officer went as low as to assume an average price of Rs. 10 per maund, but over the last few years the price has not fallen below Rs. 30 per maund and has risen as high as Rs. 90. In all Rs. 1,02,775 have been set down as the ascertained income on which only Rs. 39,508 have been assessed, the valuation being in each case limited by the orders of the Local Administration to the sum which the application of the acreage rates of agricultural land in each village would produce when applied to the area under palas. The rule has, I think, been the cause at times of needless loss to Government in the case of dense and intensely propagated lac on small areas. Here the return is immense and the valuation, limited by the acreage rate, proportionately small. On the other hand the orders had a tendency to level the assessment and to make it much the same for the proprietor who concealed a little and the proprietor who concealed a lot. It is generally a difficult matter in the fixation of the siwai income to assess in such a way that honesty shall prove the best policy. The dice are loaded too heavily in favour of the gentleman who conceals his income. But by the application of the acreage rate the Settlement Officer was able to appear to give a far wider margin to the large admitted amount than to the small concealed amount. In fact both were assessed at the same rate. I must admit also that when this system of limitation of assessment with reference to the acreage rates of agricultural land began to be understood concealment tended to relax. I will not say the true figures were admitted but totally absurd figures were less often put forward. The sum ascertained, it is certain, presents a fraction only and nothing approaching the full valuation. In confirmation of this assertion the figures of export by rail from the eastern half of the Sakoli tahsil may be quoted. There are 6 railway stations on the narrow gauge line in this tahsil from which an average, over 3 years, of 14,268 maunds of lac was annually exported to Gondia. Valuing this produce at Rs. 30 even per maund, which was the minimum price of the period, the value was Rs. 4,28,040. Of this, as enquiry from the Forest Department shows, not more than half a lakh of rupees can be set down to the produce of Government forest leaving nearly four lakhs of rupees as the value of the produce from private forests. The export value of course represents the value to the contractors and merchants and not to the actual village proprietors, but even making all allowances for profits for these gentry the balance remaining stands far above anything that is admitted. There are many villages and estates where the lac income easily pays the whole revenue assessment. The margin allowed even on the ascertained figure is 62 per cent and there is no room for doubt of the leniency of the total sum assessed.

124. The next most important item of the siwai income is from forest produce proper, including timber, fuel and bamboos, grass and grazing. The important forests of the district are found partly in the wilder portions of the Gondia tahsil but chiefly in the eastern half of the zamindari area of the Sakoli tahsil. The forest differs much in quality from tract to tract. The best type consists of teak, yen and bamboos, but thick teak growth is not generally found except in the best localities. At the worst the forest consists of a sprinkling of yen and beola and a lot of poor miscellaneous timber and much grass.

Again the valuation has been a matter of much difficulty. In the great majority of villages accounts were not forthcoming at all or if they were produced were obviously unreliable. In the smaller estates and in individual villages I doubt if they exist at all. Exceptions were found in the small Court of Wards estates, which fortunately supplied an instance of the value of good quality forest close to the railway with a strong demand for produce in the neighbourhood, and another instance of a poorer but far more remote forest where exploitation was more difficult and the demand for produce weaker. The first showed that an acreage rate of Re. 0-4-0 could easily be paid while

the latter worked to half that amount. By the aid of these two examples I was able in the absence of accounts to value, or in the presence of accounts to check the valuation of, other forest, by acreage rates varying between or falling below the lowest of these standards, taking into consideration the quality of the forest under assessment, its situation, its accessibility and the lead to the high road or to the rail. There is no reason to believe that the resulting valuation has been excessive and the enhancement actually obtained on the items included under this head has been from Rs. 52,428 to Rs. 65,071 only. Considering the enormous increase in the value of forest produce in the past ten years the enhancement cannot be regarded as excessive.

Over the big tree forest area omitting the scrub jungle and the area under hill the incidence falls at almost 9 acres per rupee.

125. Mohua and mangoes have been very leniently valued at Rs. 17,644 and Rs. 2,883 respectively the assessment under these two heads falling by Rs. 15,998 and Rs. 3,985 respectively since settlement.

Mohua and Mangoes.

Mohua is in the Bhandara and Gondia tahsils usually gathered on batai the proprietor taking one half of the produce and the residents of the village the other half. Large numbers of trees, however, even in the waste land of the villages are appropriated to individuals. In the Sakoli tahsil, especially in the zamindaris, it is more common for the whole mohua crop to be gathered by villagers on payment of a fixed cash rate per gatherer or of a portion of the produce usually varying from 3 to 5 kudos. In this area the individual appropriation of trees is more rare. The assessment has been made on the share of the produce falling to the proprietors, but very large allowances have been made for domestic requirements. In fact in the Gondia tahsil where resident proprietors are found in almost every village the lenient policy was followed of releasing almost the whole produce on this account. This policy had not been fully enunciated in the Bhandara tahsil and the assessment there was somewhat fuller.

Similarly with mangoes unless it were found that a cash income was being derived from their sale the produce was largely released free of assessment in favour of the proprietors for private consumption. This lenient policy entirely accounts for the fall in these items of income since settlement.

126. The growth of the bidi industry has been noticed before. Tendu leaves, in which the bidi is wrapped, have with the growth of the industry attained a previously unknown valuation and have added Rs. 7,503 to the siwai assessment of the district. They are valuable only when young and it is the tender shoots that are sought after and not the mature tree. In fact in many contracts the cutting of the wood every few years is included.

Tendu leaves.

127. The only remaining item that calls for any comment is bazar dues which have been assessed at Rs. 5,935. Almost the whole sum is realized from the Amgaon bazar the management of which was undertaken for a short period by the District Council but has since been returned to the zamindar. In many other bazars petty dues are recovered but they have generally been overlooked in the assessment though the practice has not actually been forbidden.

Bazar dues.

128. In all the siwai assessment has been increased from Rs. 1,04,690 to Rs. 1,56,104 or by 49 per cent against an ascertained average of Rs. 2,69,758 leaving a margin for fluctuations of Rs. 1,13,654 or 42 per cent. The assessment works out at Re. 6-2-5 per acre on the total unoccupied area. The variation from the forecast, which amounts to Rs. 12,296, is due entirely to the lenient policy of release of the share of mohua used for domestic consumption and of the restriction of the lac assessment by the application of agricultural acreage rates to the area devoted to palas.

Total assessment and variation from forecast.

Comparison of Assets as forecasted and as announced. 129. The total assets of the district can now be compared with the assets as anticipated in the forecast report. The figures are given below by tahsils :—

Tahsil.	Rents.	Home-farm and P. T. valuation.	Siwai.	Total malguzari assets.	Malik-makbuza payments.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BHANDARA.					
Forecast	.. 3,31,704	1,11,700	33,000	4,76,404	40,600
Actual	... 3,35,064	1,08,055	27,651	4,70,770	42,095
GONDIA.					
Forecast	.. 4,76,592	1,52,700	70,000	6,99,292	26,500
Actual	.. 4,68,467	1,53,696	57,091	6,79,254	26,731
SAKOLI.					
Forecast	.. 2,27,087	81,750	65,400	3,74,237	18,900
Actual	... 2,31,059	83,338	71,362	3,85,759	18,888
DISTRICT AS A WHOLE.					
Forecast	... 10,35,383	3,46,150	1,68,400	15,49,933	86,000
Actual	... 10,34,590	3,45,089	1,56,104	15,35,783	87,714
Difference	... -793	-1,061	-12,296	-14,150	+1,714

Except for the difference of Rs. 12,296 in the siwai assessment, which has been explained in the last paragraph, there is strikingly little variation from the forecast in the totals of each item for the district. A decrease of Rs. 1,854 in rents and the home-farm valuation is offset by an increase of Rs. 1,714 in the malik-makbuza payments. The actual small deficit in rents, although the percentage of enhancement slightly exceeded that forecasted in the Bhandara and Sakoli tahsils, is due to the fact that an exaggeration appears to have crept into the figures as reported in the forecast for the Gondia tahsil, the rental on a small area let out on batai being translated into cash at the valuation of the crop and so unduly swelling the real cash collections. Part of this area had at attestation reverted to home-farm.

CHAPTER 9.

ASSESSMENT OF REVENUE.

130. Of the total malguzari or quasi malguzari assets mentioned in the last paragraph the sum of Rs. 582 is assessed on improvements either in tenants land or home-farm to which the proprietors are wholly entitled. On the remaining assets malguzari kamil-jama has been raised from Rs. 6,12,606 to Rs. 7,97,773, falling at 52 per cent of the assets compared with 55 per cent taken at last settlement. Of the total kamil-jama Rs. 5,62,780 fall on the malguzari portion, and Rs. 2,34,993, on the zamindari portion of the district.

131. The Bhandara district forms part of the Nagpur territories and is accordingly subject to the Nagpur assessment rule by which, in all cases where the fraction of assets taken as revenue at last settlement exceeded 50 per cent the present revenue increase is limited to half the increase of present over settlement assets. At the present revision the limits prescribed by this rule have never been exceeded. In the zamindari estates, indeed, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in letter No. 199-345-2, dated the 13th March 1916, the assessment has been uniformly made at half assets irrespective of the fraction taken at settlement. A few fractions in individual villages may rise to 51 per cent but no estate in the aggregate has been assessed to a kamil-jama exceeding 50 per cent of the assets.

In the malguzari villages the ordinary assessment rule has been observed, but the lenient treatment of the zamindari estates has necessarily reacted on the assessment of the khalsa portion of the district and large amounts which by rule might have been taken have frequently been foregone. On the malguzari area the fraction of malguzari assets assessed has fallen from 56 per cent to 53 per cent, while in comparatively few cases has any fraction over 55 per cent of the assets been adopted, and in such cases the cash increment by the resettlement has been almost invariably divided equally between Government and the proprietor. In numerous cases for every variety of reason, such as the net result of the revision to the proprietor, the number of the cosharers or the proportion of the siwai to other assets, a sum less than the permissible sum has been assessed. The unit of assessment is the mahal and the table below shows in comparative form the fractions of assets taken at last settlement and at present.

Number of mahals assessed.			Settlement.	Present.
Pelow 45 per cent	of assets	..	183	79
46 per cent to 49 per cent	" "	..	203	331
50 per cent	...	...	183	991
51 per cent to 55 per cent	" "	...	736	803
56 per cent to 59 per cent	" "	...	760	110
Above 60 per cent	...	...	253	4

There can be no accusation levelled in this district that the promise of a rapid approximation to a half assets settlement is being belied. Over the district as a whole the sum foregone by Government, which might under the strict letter of the rule have been taken as revenue, is Rs. 23,058 of which Rs. 6,700 fall in the khalsa and Rs. 16,358 fall in the zamindari area of the district.

132. Malik-makbuza revenue has been assessed at Rs. 76,604 of which Rs. 69,056 fall on the khalsa and Rs. 7,548 on the zamindari portion of the district. The assessment falls as 87 per cent of the payments, omitting a small sum of Rs. 49 due to an improvement effected by malguzars and malik-makbuzas jointly, leaving 13 per cent as drawback to proprietors for the trouble of collection compared with 12 per cent left at settlement. The assessment of this revenue has always been calculated separately at this revision, whereas at last settlement it appears that very often, if not always, the full revenue of each village was first calculated and then distributed between malguzari and malik-makbuza assets. The result was that at times the drawbacks were immense, running as high as 33 per cent of the assessment in some places. At the present revision the principle followed in proposing the amount of drawback has been the difficulty or facility of collection. If malik-makbuzas were few and unimportant a drawback of 10 per cent was generally considered sufficient, if

they were so numerous as to render recovery a difficult matter the drawback was increased to 15 per cent, while in a few exceptional cases, mostly relics from last settlement, to avoid a reduction of the high sums actually foregone at present as much as 20 per cent has been allowed.

133. The total gross kamil jama of the district is therefore Rs. 8,74,377, compared with the present kamil-jama of Rs. 6,66,576, and the settlement kamil-jama of Rs. 6,70,324. The increase over the present figure is Rs. 2,07,801 or 31 per cent.

The incidence of the gross assessment works out at Re. 0-13-8 per *cultivated* acre compared with Re. 0-8-11 at the 30 years settlement and Re. 0-10-11 at last revision.

134. The whole of the kamil-jama however is not realizable. The gross malguzari kamil-jama is Rs. 6,31,836, of which Rs. 20,264 as detailed below are released from collection.

Rs.	
6,100	on account of villages held entirely free.
5,693	on account of hamesha villages sold outright.
8,402	on account of villages held partly free (makta).
69	on account of tukin tanks.

The net amount realizable from malguzars is therefore Rs. 6,11,572, compared with Rs. 4,65,457 at present, giving an increase of Rs. 1,46,115 or 31 per cent.

135. Further the sum of Rs. 2,42,541, being the kamil-jama assessed on the zamindari portion of the district, is not realizable in full. The zamindars render a quit revenue known as takoli, the difference between this figure and the full kamil-jama being the concession allowed to the zamindari status. At the first settlement no very definite principle of assessment was laid down but it appears that two rules were followed, first that no present payment should be reduced and secondly that in cases of enhancement the new takoli should not exceed two-thirds or fall short of one-half of the kamil-jama. At last revision the takoli was calculated upon the income of the zamindar from all sources. His assets were calculated at—

- (1) his receipts from villages held kham—i. e., rents, malik-makbuza payments, if any, home-farm valuation and siwai.
- (2) his receipts from dual right villages i. e., kamil-jama and malikana paid by inferior proprietors.
- (3) his receipts from thekedari villages, which were calculated at 75 per cent of the assets.

On the total of these assets was calculated (a) the proportion of assets and (b) the proportion of kamil-jama at the same percentage as the existing payments bore to the settlement assets and kamil-jama. A mean between these two figures was then generally taken as takoli. Owing to the different circumstances of the various estates, however, wide differences resulted in the percentage of kamil-jama actually taken between one zamindari and another.

At the present revision in the orders of the Government of India on the forecast report (Government of India letter No. 199-345-2, dated the 16th March 1916), it has been laid down that kamil jama should be fixed in all villages at half assets and takoli be fixed at a standard fraction of the kamil-jama falling at 75 per cent in the Gondia and 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent in the Sakoli tahsil. At the same time these fractions were clearly meant to be considered only as guides or standards to be departed from for good cause shown, the circumstances of each estate and the result of the revision to the proprietors receiving the fullest consideration.

As already stated the orders of the Government of India regarding the fixation of kamil-jama have been strictly carried out and a half assets assessment of kamil-jama has been made. The takoli assessed has been calculated separately for each estate taking into account the condition of the zamindar, the difficulty of collection, the *per saltum* enhancement and the amount of the siwai income, particular leniency being shown to those estates where in the absence of accounts the siwai income was largely based upon an estimated rather than an ascertained valuation of the forest. The result of the reassessment is shown below by tahsils.

			Kamil-jama.	Takoli.	Percentage of takoli on kamil-jama.
			Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
Gondia tahsil	...	...	1,85,261	1,34,510	73
Sakoli tahsil	...	...	57,280	36,495	64
			2,42,541	1,71,005	...

The very slight difference from the standards in the percentage on kamil-jama of takoli assessed is due to the impossibility owing to the circumstances of certain estates to raise the settlement fraction to the full standard fraction at one revision. The figures given above include the proportionate full kamil-jama assessed on those portions of each estate which having been alienated are not entitled to the zamindari status concession but not being partitioned cannot be separately assessed to malguzari revenue. The assessment of pure takoli and kamil-jama on alienated shares is shown separately for each estate in Appendix III.

The present takoli payment for the district is Rs. 1,19,735 and the increase is therefore Rs. 51,270 or 43 per cent. A certain amount of adjustment, however, has been necessary as the revised takoli payments exclude, while the present payments include, the kamil-jama assessed on any whole villages which have been alienated since settlement.

136. The total net realizable revenue demand for the district is therefore Rs. 7,82,577, giving an increase of Rs. 1,97,385 over the present realizable demand. The incidence per cultivated acre of the realizable assessment is only Re. 0-12-3.

137. The revenue actually assessed can now be compared with that anticipated in the forecast report. The figures given below for malguzari revenue are the gross malguzari kamil-jama, as the forecast report neglected the amount unrealizable owing to the total or partial release of villages in the malguzari area.

Malguzari kamil-jama.

Tahsil.			Forecasted.	Assessed.	Difference.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhandara	...	...	2,88,222	2,83,306	+ 84
Gondia	...	...	1,86,720	1,86,907	+ 187
Sakoli	...	...	1,54,072	1,56,623	+ 2,551
Takoli.					
Gondia zamindaris	...	...	1,47,098	1,34,510	—12,588
Sakoli	...	...	36,700	36,495	—205
Total for the district			8,12,812	8,02,841	—9,971

The total difference is Rs. 9,971 or 1 per cent and is not really material. It is due almost entirely to the deficit in the siwai estimate referred to in paragraph 128 above, and the fall in rental payments of the Gondia tahsil between the forecast and attestation. It nearly all appears in the Gondia zamindaris where almost the whole of the deficit in the siwai assessment occurs and the remaining assets have been lowered by the transfer to the khalsa area of certain whole alienated villages previously included in the zamindari area.

138. The effect of the revision has generally been very favourable to the proprietors who on the gross kamil-jama assessment gain as a body Rs. 66,086 in cash. Of this sum Rs. 50,665 fall to malguzars, while the remainder Rs. 15,421 are shared by the zamindars and their inferior proprietors.

139. In the malguzari area indeed the individual losses have been generally trivial, while the gains have been sometimes substantial. The most serious cases of loss have occurred in the Sakoli tahsil where with the expansion of the occupied area and the lac boom assets have expanded spontaneously since settlement and the revenue increase has been accordingly felt more severely. In all serious cases of loss the wind has been tempered to the shorn lamb by the grant of deferred enhancement, but the relief has been necessary only in 46 mahals and the sum released amounts to Rs. 2,035 for the first 5 years and Rs. 275 for the following 5 years.

In the zamindari area the loss has generally fallen rather upon the inferior proprietary class who render not only the full kamil-jama, but a share of the profits known as malikana to the zamindar. Among this class, especially in the Sakoli zamindaris, the losses have been heavier than among the malguzars, and relief amounting to Rs. 715 for the first 5 years and Rs. 45 for the next 5 years has been allowed in 17 cases.

Among the zamindars who recover the full kamil-jama and malikana from inferior proprietors, on which they only render takoli and so can lose only on the villages held kham, the loss is naturally lighter. In all only 8 estates are losers by revision, in 2 of which relief amounting to Rs. 300 for 5 years has been allowed.

In all therefore the sum of Rs. 2,335 must be deducted for the first 5 years and Rs. 275 for the second 5 years from the net realizable revenue shown in paragraph 136 above.

140. Malikana have been referred to in the preceding paragraph. These dues represent the share in the village profits which is owed to the status of superior proprietor. As a general rule the whole management of the village is in the hands of the inferior proprietor whose duty to his overlord is discharged by the payment of the full kamil-jama, cesses and malikana. The payment is generally calculated since last settlement at a fraction of the gross profits of the village, *i. e.*, of the surplus of assets after kamil-jama and cesses have been deducted, though inferior proprietors, following the practice of the first settlement, still commonly refer to it as a proportionate fraction on kamil-jama. In all ordinary cases a fraction varying from one-fourth to one-third of the profits has been taken, but in certain special cases, nearly all of favoured relatives of the superior proprietor, a lenient assessment falling at one-tenth of the kamil-jama has been allowed. In all malikana payments have been raised from Rs. 17,060 to Rs. 26,437 giving the superior proprietors, an average of 28 per cent of the village profits and reserving 72 per cent for the inferior proprietor. Deferred enhancement, releasing Rs. 122 for the first 5 years and Rs. 18 for the second 5 years has been allowed on the same principle as deferred enhancement in kamil-jama in the case of eight inferior proprietors where the loss on kamil jama and malikana combined has been substantial.

141. Under the provision of the revised Land Revenue Act (II of 1917), it is the Settlement Officer's duty to enquire into and with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner to his

proposals, to record the conditions under which a protected thekadar holds his lease. At the last settlement in such cases a written lease was seldom drawn up and though the wajib-ul-arz of the village or the zamindari referred to a few of the conditions of such tenures the references were generally very vaguely worded. This has led to a great deal of often unnecessary or vexatious litigation and the present enquiry has at times been a very difficult task. An attempt has, however, been made, not altogether successful in some cases, to satisfy all parties now and in each case where protected status is held a written lease has now been drawn up for the acceptance of the parties. Under the law the Settlement Officer (or the Deputy Commissioner) is entitled to sign such a lease on behalf of a recalcitrant zamindar while a recalcitrant thekedar is liable to forfeit the protected status granted to him. The fixation of theka-jama is not necessarily a part of this enquiry, unless either of the parties so desire. In actual practice, however, the question is always referred to the Settlement Officer by one party or the other, and I only recollect one case in which the theka-jama has been privately settled by the parties. In disputed cases the theka-jama has as a rule been fixed between 66 per cent and 75 per cent of the assets with due regard to the individual merits of each case.

Kists.

142. Kists for the payment of rent, revenue and takoli have been fixed as shown below.

		Rent and revenue.		Takoli.	
		Settlement	Present.	Settlement	Present.
		Mahals.		Estates.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
0 12 0	0 4 0	1,094	1,538	3	35
0 10 0	0 6 0	558	...	...	...
0 8 0	0 8 0	253	405	31	...
0 6 0	0 10 0	238	...	...	...
0 4 0	0 12 0	124	321	...	...
...	1 0 0	14	47	...	...
...	...	7	7	...	...

The deciding factors have in all cases been the wishes of the people and the nature of the cropping. In takoli the kists have now been made to agree with the kists of malguzars and inferior proprietors. The previous principle of imposing Re. 0-8-0 Re. 0-8-0 kists in zamindaris while inferior proprietors and tenants rendered Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 0-4-0 to the zamindar led to much difficulty and confusion when dealing with the suspension or remission of revenue.

CHAPTER 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

143. The Government ryotwari estate in the district is quite insignificant, consisting of 9 small villages only, all situated in the Sakoli tahsil. Only one is firmly established and prosperous, one is entirely unoccupied and the remainder are rather struggling affairs that have made little progress since their excision from Government forest. Altogether they cover an area of 3,012 acres, of which 1,469 acres are occupied, 756 acres are available for cultivation, and the remainder is reserved as "minhai."

Of the occupied area, however, only 427 acres are cropped and 948 acres are out of cultivation. The fact is that hitherto a large number of ryots are non-resident and have a strong tendency to consider their ryotwari holdings as nistar areas to their cultivation elsewhere, and until the condition of residence is insisted on there is little hope of any great progress.

The cropping in these villages consists of 271 acres of rice, of which about one-third receives an exiguous supply of irrigation, nearly 100 acres of wheat or gram and 64 acres of linseed. The villages have been treated in exactly the same way as their neighbours in the revised proposals, each village being rated on its merits in the group to which it belongs. Payments, however, are still quite nominal. They have been raised from Rs. 507 to Rs. 637 against a deduced valuation of Rs. 657 but the revised acreage rate is only Re. 0-6-11

and the revised incidence '40. In all cases the patels have received a Re. 0-2-0 commission in the Re. 1 for collection and the amount to be credited into the treasury is Rs. 557.

144. Opportunity was taken during the settlement operations to overhaul the records of the nazul property of Government, and the nazul mahals of Bhandara and Gondia, which are with the exception of a few malik-makbuza plots entirely Government property, have been accurately surveyed on a scale of 128 inches = 1 mile, except in the Civil Station of Bhandara where the scale was 64 inches = 1 mile and a detailed enquiry and record of possession has been made.

145. The Bhandara nazul mahal has always been recorded as Government property since the first settlement. House-holders, however, have always held their sites free of revenue or rent since the earliest days and it has been the common practice to speak of such sites as private property. It was not till 1891 that Government first began to take serious notice of its town property and it was only after this date that any actual list of open nazul plots was made. Sites already occupied were ignored and in common parlance the town was divided into private property and nazul. The title of Government in the whole mahal, however, has always been retained by Government at each revision, and at last settlement the rents of agricultural holdings in the mahal were revised in the ordinary course of settlement operations. In the unassessed portions of the towns transfers have been freely made and in the face of the established possession the resettlement has been made on the following lines :—

- (a) All possession by individuals has been freely recognized and where no assessment has been paid prior to 1891 no assessment has been made now on occupied sites.
- (b) On unoccupied sites, over which possession is claimed, an assessment at the rate of Re 0-1-0 per rupee of estimated premium has been made, but no premium has been levied. The purpose for which individuals hold possession of building sites in an inhabited town is defeated by the failure to erect buildings thereon. The plots are not held for the purpose for which they were originally left unassessed and have accordingly been made subject to assessment now.
- (c) Where the survey has disclosed encroachment over the areas shown as open nazul plots subsequent to 1891 possession has not been disturbed, except in cases where the encroachment has been undesirable for purposes of municipal management, but revenue and, according to the merits of the case, premium have been assessed on the holders. The premium has been calculated at the rates prescribed in Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 124-C—XII, dated the 22nd July 1919, and revenue assessed at Re. 0-1-0 per rupee of premium, but in the low caste quarters of the town half these rates have been adopted.

The operations, which have been ably and tactfully carried out by Mr. Azmat Ali, Assistant Settlement Officer, have in the circumstances been chiefly of the character of the preparation of a record of rights rather than of a revision of settlement.

The khasra and field book containing the actual measurement of each house or plot have been most accurately recorded and the detection of future encroachment should be an easy matter. The settlement has been made for a period of 30 years and all existing leases have been extended so as to expire on 31st March 1950. The revision has resulted in the assessment of Rs. 2,319 premium and Rs. 2,097 annual rental on the town portion of the area plus one-fifth of the annual income from tanks compared with a present demand of Rs. 1,124.

The agricultural rents of the mahal have also been revised on the ordinary agricultural system and payments raised from Rs. 194 to Rs. 273.

146. In Gondia which is for the most part a new town of recent growth the operations have been of a similar though easier character.

Gondia.

Here the Government property was first acquired from the malguzari body in 1885, for the purpose of settling and extending the town on the construction of the railway. To this original area further areas have been added in 1904 and 1908 for the development and extension of the town and the location of the tahsil and other public buildings.

As might be expected from the history and its origin the records in Gondia of Government property have always been more complete than in Bhandara and the present revision has accordingly been more simple. The same principles and the same rates of assessment have been used as in Bhandara, but very nearly the whole town has come under assessment. In the old portions of the town, however, which was acquired already standing from the earlier proprietors, only nominal assessments have hitherto been rendered, and practical considerations made it impossible to raise these at present to the full sanctioned rate and numerous margins have been allowed. In all Rs. 5,232 were levied as premium on encroachments which were numerous and the annual demand has been increased from Rs. 3,487 to Rs. 4,052 plus one-fifth of the income from the ganj (grain market). The record of rights has been prepared exactly as in Bhandara. The operations were successfully carried out by Mr. Kane, Assistant Settlement Officer.

Wajib-ul-arz.

147. The wajib-ul-arz of the district has been prepared on the lines laid down in Settlement Instruction No. 1, and the detailed heads are shown in Appendix IV-A.—Only a few points require notice.

At the last settlement it was laid down that the right to hides of cattle dying within the village boundary belonged to the kotwal of the village concerned and the estimated value of this perquisite made up a large proportion of the kotwals remuneration. Since settlement, however, the well known ruling of the Judicial Commissioner that the right to the hide of dead cattle vests in the person who owned the animal when alive has done much to disturb the old established custom. Mahars first and subsequently other Hindus, seeing the profit to be made from the rising value of hides, have tended in ever increasing numbers to refuse the perquisite to the kotwal. At the present revision the matter of the disposal of these hides has been put before the village community. Where they have unanimously been voted to the kotwal the right to remove the hides has been recorded as a village cess under Section 76 of the Land Revenue Act (II of 1917) and a valuation made and taken into account in the total remuneration of the kotwal. Where the hides have been refused the practice of rendering the carcass has been recorded as optional to the owner and no account has as a rule been made in the estimate of the kotwals remunerations. It has at the same time been made clear to the recusants that the responsibility for removing and disposing of the carcass in accordance with the rules under the Land Revenue Act rest in future with themselves, and not with the kotwals. In a few cases a small sum has been estimated towards remuneration where only a few tenants have refused and it has been certain that the majority would permit the kotwal to continue to remove skins. In all such cases it has been made clear to all concerned that if the value of the skins received by the kotwal in future falls below the sum estimated the cash rate of payments will be liable to revision.

148. With a very large number of villages, especially in the Gondia and Sakoli tahsils, refusing the right to hides it has been necessary in order to provide for an adequate remuneration of Kotwals to raise freely the cash rate of remuneration. In accordance with the general orders a minimum remuneration of Rs. 48 has been aimed at, but in the more jungly portions of the district it has been hard to arrive at this sum.

Number of kotwals and their remuneration.

Grain payments except in some outlying portions of the Sakoli zamindaris, where it would be impossible otherwise to maintain a kotwal, have been abolished. At the same time with the increase of the minimum remuneration to Rs. 48 and the abolition in a large number of cases of hides as a portion of the remuneration it has been necessary to reduce considerably the number of actual incumbents of these posts. Hitherto the kotwals have been a numerous body, frequently two or more persons to a village of less than 400 inhabitants, and the office is much prized, but owing to the impossibility of providing adequately for a larger number it has been necessary to cut out the names of 201 persons. This has been an unpopular proceeding, but the kotwals take up a somewhat unreasonable attitude, demanding a full wage with undiminished numbers for what is really only a half time job. The selection of the actual individual whose services are to be dispensed with has been made by the district authorities.

149. Rights in waste are recorded in head 6 of the village Waib-ul-arz; and in this connection it may be recorded that the
 Rights in waste. word "banjar", to which the whole of the clause with
 Meaning of waste. its six subheads relates, is used in its general sense as referring to the whole unoccupied area of the village, and not in its technical sense as referring only to the unoccupied cultivable land which is recorded in the village papers as "gawat" or "jhudpi jungle". The point is emphasized only because a dispute about it has arisen in a single village, where the malguzar has brought a civil suit and obtained a declaration that the nistar rights prescribed relate only to the banjar area in its technical and not in its general sense. But in the remaining villages, where no dispute has been raised, it is as well that it should be on record that the customs, which are recorded under that head, were found to relate to the whole unoccupied area of the village.

150. As regards grazing certain differences will be found in the different tahsils. In the Bhandara tahsil with a large number of absentee proprietors from Nagpur, who have used the last settlement Wajib-ul-arz to extract grazing fees from all but the minimum number of plough cattle, attestation was completed before the receipt of the new instructions. In this tahsil the right of "agricultural" cattle to graze free has been maintained and in respect of other cattle the actual practice has been recorded. Generally speaking it is the custom for all cattle to graze free. In the Gondia and Sakoli tahsils, except the portion of Gondia transferred to Balaghat, where the Bhandara system of record has been followed, the old custom of free grazing for all cattle has been recorded. The restriction of free grazing to agricultural cattle only was an innovation of last settlement borrowed from Nagpur. It is contrary to the general custom of the district and has not made much headway except occasionally in the villages of absentees. A return has now been made in the last two tahsils attested to the customary entry of the first settlement by which cattle generally grazed free.

151. In the remaining clauses relating to rights of villagers to nistar in waste the free grant of facilities has frequently been
 Control of the proprietor. qualified by the words "with the permission of the proprietor." This is intended to signify not an absolute power of refusal but only a power of control. Tenants are at times so strong that they consider they have an absolute right to use the village forest for their own purposes at their own sweet will. It is to control such unrestricted user that the clause has been inserted. The right to free nistar remains, but it must be reasonable nistar. If the proprietor refuses permission unreasonably the villager can resort to the Deputy Commissioner. If the villager cuts the forest unreasonably without permission of the proprietor the latter can refer to the Deputy Commissioner. There is no general scale in the majority of villages of this district of the nistar to which tenants are entitled, and common sense must, as in all matters of custom, be the ultimate criterion of what is reasonable.

152. In the *walit parcha*, head 10 of the *Wajib-ul-arz* is shown the record of irrigation of the village. Here are entered the name and number of each tank, the name of the owner, the custom regarding repairs, the crop to which water is given free, and the *khasra* numbers of the fields which are entitled to receive water. In a supplementary list are shown the actual areas in each field which are assessed at wet rates and the cut in the tank from which water is received.

In some cases disputes have been brought to notice in which it has been claimed that the right to water extends only to the area recorded at attestation and no further. In this connection it should be made clear that the present record has not been framed on this understanding. The matter has been referred to in paragraph 89 above. Briefly it may be repeated that in many instances tanks are of such a size and the number of fields enjoying the right of irrigation are so numerous that it is impossible in all seasons to expect to irrigate fully the whole area which enjoys the right to water. In such cases, for assessment purposes, only a portion of each field has been recorded as actually receiving irrigation in the supplementary list, but the right of the field generally to receive water has been maintained in the original *walit parcha*. In such cases the right to water, if available, extends to the whole field recorded and not only to the area shown as assessed to wet rates. The latter represents only the average area which should pay the higher assessment.

153. The *zamindari Wajib-ul-arz* is chiefly a record of the conditions attaching to *zamindari* rights and is virtually a reproduction, "*mutatis mutandis*," on account of the introduction of the new Land Revenue Act of 1917, of the last settlement *zamindari Wajib-ul-arz*. Those matters relating chiefly to the relations of the *zamindar* with his inferior proprietors or *thekadars*, which now find a place in the village *Wajib-ul-arz*, have been omitted.

The rights of the inferior proprietors or protected *thekedars* have been enquired into and decided in each village or portion of a village in the *malikana* or *thekedari* proceedings concerned. In the dual right villages the gist of the finding in the *malikana* proceedings is reproduced in the village *Wajib-ul-arz*, while in the case of the *thekedari* villages each party has executed in favour of the other a lease or *kabuliyat* as the case may be and no opportunity for uncertainty as to rights should arise. In the latter cases also a summary of the rights of the two parties in the waste of each village have been incorporated in the village *Wajib-ul-arz*.

154. The *patwari halkabandi* has been revised with a view to making the circles more compact and more reasonable in size with reference to the work, especially of map correction, which is now demanded from the *patwari*. In all the addition of 27 new circles has been proposed, of which 4 fall in the *Bhandara tahsil*, 10 in the *Gondia tahsil* and 13 in the *Sakoli tahsil*, making a total number of 207 circles for the district. The average number of *khasra* entries and the average occupied area per circle run from 2,500 to 3,000 and 4,500 to 5,000 acres respectively, but variations below and above the standard have frequently been proposed. In the open cultivation of the *Bhandara tahsil* where fields are large *khasra* entries are small, and in this tract when the number of *khasra* entries has fallen below 2,000 or even 1,500 an occupied area above 5,000 acres has often been taken. There is bound to be much variation in the total area of each circle according to the position and development of each village. In the *Sakoli tahsil* the total area of some circles is very large, but these are for the most part jingly out of the way villages where very accurate survey is not required. At the same time two new Revenue Inspectors circles have been proposed, one for the *Gondia* and one for the *Sakoli tahsil*. These revised proposals are under consideration, but financial stringency renders their immediate introduction impossible.

The pay of the *patwari* staff has also been revised with that of the remainder of the Province, and has now been fixed on a time scale of Rs. 12— $\frac{1}{4}$ —18 plus a war allowance of Rs. 4.

155. The general period of the re-settlement has been fixed at 20 years which has been announced in the Bhandara and part of Sakoli tahsils.
- Period of settlement.

In the tract transferred to Balaghat the period has been fixed at 18 and 17 years to expire simultaneously with that of the remainder of that district, while in the Gondia tahsil owing to the delay of announcement due to the influenza epidemic in 1918 and part of Sakoli tahsil owing to the desire to fix the settlement of the whole tahsil so as to expire simultaneously announcement was made for a period of 19 years.

156. The cost of the re-settlement has been Rs. 4,89,780. As seen in paragraph 136 the net revenue increase has been Rs. 1,97,385, and the cost will be recouped in less than three years. The excess in the cost over the estimate has been due to increase in the pay of the staff and in the cost of all services owing to the war and the prolongation of the operations over a 5th year, due to the lateness of the beginning and the inexperience of the staff in the first season and the great difficulties experienced in the Gondia tahsil.
- Cost of the re-settlement.

157. There now remains only the most pleasant of a Settlement Officer's duties and that is to record my appreciation of the services of those who have helped to carry through the settlement operations.
- Acknowledgments.

The gentlemen whose names are noted in the margin have all worked for longer or shorter periods as Assistant Settlement Officers in this district. Individual mention of each officer is impossible but to one and all I am indebted for the

Mr. S. Azmat Ali.	Mr. Mahabir Prasad.
" R. S. Thakur.	" V. B. Joshi.
" A. V. Deshpande.	" P. Lal.
" Balwant Rao.	" T. G. Matangay.
" A. A. Khan.	" K. Shukla.
Mr. Durga Prasad.	

most ungrudging loyalty and assistance.

Special mention must be made of Mr. Azmat Ali, who in spite of impaired health, has acted as head-quarters Assistant and supervised the office, of which he has had full charge during my absence on leave, and has also conducted most successfully, and to a large extent independently, the laborious nazul enquiry of Bhandara. Mr. B. Rao proved his worth in the statistical branch of which he cheerfully bore the burden from the beginning of settlement till his transfer to Chanda in the last season.

The heavy office of Statistical Superintendent was held first by S. R. Mule and latterly by Amrit Rao, both of whom spared neither themselves nor their staff to give me any figure that I might want at any moment. The post of Head Clerk was efficiently filled by D. K. Deoras, who just before the close of operations was promoted to the post of Price Current Inspector.

The Additional Revenue Inspectors were generally a hard working and keen set of men of whom it is pleasant to record that thirty-three received promotion during the operations to the post of full Revenue Inspector, but the work of the patwaris, for whom settlement means double work with no increase of pay, was not unnaturally somewhat more mixed in quality.

A number of the best men were promoted to the post of Additional Revenue Inspectors, while a number of the black sheep were weeded out in the first two seasons. Unfortunately, however, just at the close of operations they spoiled a generally satisfactory record by a foolish strike to obtain an increase in pay which they were aware the Chief Commissioner was already prepared to give them.

The 7th June 1921. }

E. GORDON,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing names of groups at last settlement in the Bhandara district.

Serial No.	Name of group.	Serial No.	Name of group.
<i>Bhandara Tahsil.</i>		<i>Tirora Tahsil.—(Concl'd.)</i>	
1	Pauni-Haveli.	7	Amgaon.
2	Pauni-Chauras.	8	Kamtha.
3	Silli-Manegaon.	9	Phulchur.
4	Adyal.	10	Bijli.
5	Tumsar		
6	Chakaheti.		<i>Sakoli Tahsil.</i>
7	Ambagarh.	1	Nawegaon-Bandh.
8	Bhandara.	2	Chichgarh.
		3	Deori.
	<i>Tirora Tahsil.</i>	4	Palandur.
1	Katori.	5	Gond-Umri.
2	Tirora.	6	Dalli.
3	Rampaili.	7	Sakoli.
4	Chorkhamara.	8	Lakhni.
5	Saoli-Dongergaon.	9	Lakhandur.
6	Warad.		



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX NO. II.

Statement showing the scale of factors adopted for the first three Groups of the Bhandara Tahsil, Bhandara District.

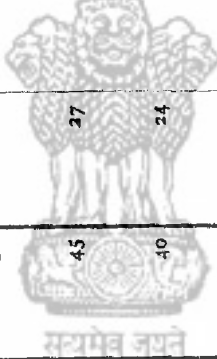
Soil Class.	Rice land.			Irrigation rice.			Wheat land.			Garden land.			Special factors.		
	Tikra.	Samam.	Jhilan.	Irrigation No. I and Patasthal.	No. II and Motasthal.	Irrigation No. III.	Wahuri.	Pathar.	Sadharan and Bari War-pant.	Bandhia.	Dry.	Wet including sugarcane Motasthal.	Pathasthal cane.	Khart.	Ran.
Kali	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	30	40	50	40	...	...	...	...
Kanhar	27	45	50	75	65	55	18	27	36	45	36	65	75	...	...
Morand I	18	40	45	70	60	50	16	24	32	40	32	60	70	...	...
Morand II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marhan	15	30	36	60	50	40	14	19	24	30	24	50	60	...	...
Sehar	12	24	30	54	44	34	10	10	14	18	14	44	54	...	...
Khardi	3	6	15	36	26	16	10	10	14	18	14	26	36	...	...
Bardi	3	6	15	36	26	16	3	3	5	5	5	26	36	...	...
Reteri	3	6	15	36	26	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<div> <div>Fixed factor + 10.</div> <div> <div>Fixed factor + 15 with powers to increase to 24 in large basins.</div> <div>(—) 33 per cent for soils down to including Morand I.</div> </div> </div>															

APPENDIX No. II-A—(Contd.)

Statement showing the scale of factors adopted for the remaining six Groups of the Bhandara Tahsil, Bhandara District.

Soil Class.	Wheat land.				Rice land.			Rice irrigation.			Special factors.		
	Wahuri.	Pathar.	Sadharan and Bari Warpani.	Bandhia.	Tikra.	Saman.	Jhilan.	Irrigation No. I, and Patasthal.	No. II and Motasthal.	No. III.	Khani.	Kachhar.	Ran.
"	20	30	40	50	27	45	50	65	60	53			
"	18	27	38	45	24	40	45	65	56	48			
"	16	24	32	40	18	30	36	60	50	40			
"	14	18	24	30	12	22	30	55	45	34			
"					10	14	18	40	30	22			
"					3	6	15	40	30	18			
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For Pauni Chauras group only.



(—) 32 per cent.

+ 12 with discretion to raise to 20 for big villages.

+ 10

APPENDIX NO. II-A—(Concld.)

Statement showing the scale of factors adopted for the nine Groups of the Gondia Tahsil, Bhandara District.

Soil Class.	Wheat land.				Rice land.			Rice irrigation.			Special factors.		
	Wahuri.	Pathar.	Sadharan and Bari Warpani.	Bandhia.	Tikra.	Saman.	Jhilan.	Irrigation No. I and Patasthal.	Irrigation No. II and Motasthal.	Irrigation No. III.	Khari.	Kachhar.	Ran.
Khanar	18	27	38	45	27	45	50	65	60	53			
Morand I	16	24	32	40	24	40	45	65	56	48			
Morand II	14	16	24	30	18	30	36	60	50	40			
Marhani	8	8	12	18	12	24	30	55	45	34			
Sehar	8	8	12	18	10	14	18	40	30	22			
Bardi	3	3	6	...	3	6	15	40	30	18			
Rehari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(-) 33 per cent.

+ 10

+ 12 with discretion to raise to 20 for big villages.

+ 10
+ 12 with discretion to raise to 20 for big villages.
(—) 33 per cent.

APPENDIX No. II-B.

Statement showing the scale of factors adopted for the eleven Groups of the Sakoli Tahsil, Bhandara District and Chorkhamara and Saoli Dongargaon Groups of the Gondia Tahsil.

Soil Class.	Rice land.						Non-Rice land.				Garden land.				Minor Crops.				
	Dry.		Jhilan.		Irrigation No. 3.		Irrigation No. 2.		Irrigation No. 1.		Ordinary Kharif and rabi.		Fruit.		Cane.		Kharif.	Ran.	
	Inferior.	Superior.	Inferior.	Superior.	Inferior.	Superior.	Inferior.	Superior.	Good Rabi.	Very Superior Rabi.	Superior Rabi.	Minor Kharif.	Bari Warpani.	Bari Walit.	Bari Motasthal.	Bari Patasthal.			
	20	28	32	36	32	36	32	36	45	60	45	40	30	24	45	45	60	10	—33
	24		34		34		34		34		24		24		24		24		

APPENDIX III.

Statement of pure takoli and kamil-jama for alienated shares for each Zamindari.

Serial No.	Name of Zamindari.	Period.	Assets.	Kamil-jama.	Takoli.	Percentage of takoli on kamil-jama.	Jama of alienated portion.	Total recoverable.	Remarks.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GONDIA TAHSIL.									
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Wadad	Settlement	36,570	20,150	17,000	84	...	17,000	
		Revised	47,657	24,250	19,000	78	...	19,000	
2	Kamptia	Settlement	1,39,680	78,110	51,000	65	...	51,000	
		Revised	1,86,941	94,840	71,000	75	...	71,000	
3	Gangajhari	Settlement	1,695	925	*1,300	69	...	*1,300	Including Majitpur.
		Revised	2,459	1,220	850	70	...	850	
4	Majitpur	Settlement	1,735	955	See Gangajhari	...	...	...
		Revised	2,948	1,540	1,000	65	...	*1,000	*Rs. 150 for first 5 years.
5	Amgaon	Settlement	31,262	17,725	10,000	56	...	10,000	
		Revised	47,591	24,023	16,000	67	...	16,000	
6	Fukimeta	Settlement	1,915	1,100	825	75	...	825	
		Revised	2,470	1,275	950	75	...	950	
7	Bijli Senior Branch	Settlement	8,041	4,295	2,200	51	...	2,200	
		Revised	11,830	5,955	3,535	59	65	3,600	
8	Bijli Junior Branch	Settlement	13,062	6,905	4,160	60	570	4,730	
		Revised	18,366	9,188	6,310	69	690	7,000	
9	Darekasa	Settlement	2,803	1,540	1,200	78	...	1,200	
		Revised	4,249	2,115	1,480	73	...	*1,480	*Rs. 15 for first 5 years.
10	Salokasa	Settlement	1,433	730	520	71	...	520	
		Revised	1,725	860	650	76	...	650	
11	Palkheda	Settlement	7,926	4,400	3,000	68	...	3,000	
		Revised	11,675	5,895	4,400	75	...	4,400	
12	Nansari I	Settlement	4,290	2,305	1,000	43	...	1,000	
		Revised	5,456	2,855	1,750	61	...	1,750	
13	Nansari II	Settlement	2,622	1,425	700	49	...	700	
		Revised	3,200	1,610	1,050	65	...	1,050	
14	Tirkhedi	Settlement	3,826	2,110	950	45	...	950	
		Revised	5,744	2,910	1,750	60	...	1,750	
15	Malpuri	Settlement	2,402	1,295	650	50	...	650	
		Revised	3,076	1,535	900	59	...	900	
16	Purada	Settlement	5,635	3,120	1,600	51	...	1,600	
		Revised	8,217	4,230	2,400	57	...	2,400	
17	Dongarli	Settlement	1,395	800	500	62	...	500	
		Revised	1,925	970	730	57	...	730	
Total for the Gondia tahsil			Settlement	2,66,292	1,47,960	96,605	65	570	97,175
			Revised	3,65,479	1,85,261	1,33,755	72	755	*1,34,510 *Rs. 300 deferred for first 5 years.

Statement of pure takoli and kamil-jama for alienated shares for each Zamindari.

Serial No.	Name of Zamindari.	Period.	Assets.	Kamil-jama.	Takoli	Percentage of takoli on kamil-jama.	Jama of alienated portion.	Total recoverable.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SAKOLI TAHSIL.									
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1	Chichgarh	Settlement	16,230	10,145	5,400	53	...	5,400	
		Revised	29,557	14,777	8,500	57	...	8,500	
2	Palasgaon (Palandur)	Settlement	4,092	2,340	1,000	43	...	1,000	
		Revised	6,052	3,030	1,500	53	200	1,700	
3	Khajri	Settlement	1,916	1,170	600	51	...	600	
		Revised	2,956	1,650	1,000	60	...	1,000	
4	Deori kishori	Settlement	3,414	1,885	1,000	59	...	1,000	
		Revised	5,408	2,730	1,800	66	...	1,800	
5	Salegaon	Settlement	1,848	970	725	75	...	725	
		Revised	2,938	1,460	1,000	68	...	1,000	
6	Bhagi	Settlement	3,030	1,610	930	62	110	1,040	
		Revised	4,121	2,050	1,150	56	100	1,250	
7	Chichowada	Settlement	2,146	1,230	1,000	81	...	1,000	
		Revised	3,959	1,970	1,250	67	100	1,350	
8	Gond Hirni	Settlement	4,955	2,810	2,000	71	...	2,000	
		Revised	8,604	4,355	3,000	69	...	3,000	
9	Dawa	Settlement	5,510	3,044	2,000	66	...	2,000	
		Revised	9,418	4,720	3,134	67	66	3,800	
10	Chikhi	Settlement	1,056	615	315	68	154	469	
		Revised	1,362	710	343	65	177	525	
11	Jambh	Settlement	1,321	740	375	69	185	560	
		Revised	2,034	1,015	360	60	415	775	
12	Umri	Settlement	2,467	1,360	1,000	74	...	1,000	
		Revised	4,025	2,005	1,150	65	250	1,400	
13	Mahagaon	Settlement	3,729	2,145	1,500	70	...	1,500	
		Revised	6,702	3,380	2,250	67	...	2,250	
14	Tulapuri	Settlement	1,938	1,070	750	70	...	750	
		Revised	3,341	1,660	1,000	66	150	1,150	
15	Arjun	Settlement	3,601	1,955	1,300	66	...	1,300	
		Revised	5,876	2,955	1,930	67	70	2,000	
16	Dali	Settlement	5,713	3,200	1,725	54	...	1,725	
		Revised	8,974	4,750	2,750	58	...	2,750	
17	Rajori	Settlement	3,292	1,820	800	44	...	800	
		Revised	4,235	2,118	1,150	54	...	1,150	
18	Khari	Settlement	1,540	855	550	64	...	550	
		Revised	2,083	1,040	200	67	740	940	
19	Palasgaon (Gondumri)	Settlement	701	380	280	74	...	280	
		Revised	1,525	760	260	68	380	640	
20	Kanhadgaon	Settlement	154	90	90	100	...	90	
		Revised	230	115	60	100	55	115	
Total for the Sakoli Tahsil		Settlement	70,673	39,435	23,340	59	449	23,789	
		Revised	1,13,400	57,280	33,792	59	2,703	36,495	

APPENDIX VI-A.

Khalsa Wajib-ul-arz. (with sample entries of a selected village.)

—Local custom if any for the appointment of Lambardar.

I.—Arrangements recorded under Section 77 of the Land Revenue Act, for the distribution of profits.

I.—Village watchmen and their remuneration.

Kuar Laxman Rao Bhosle is Lambardar in this village. On the death of the Lambardar his eldest son is appointed Lambardar according to hereditary right.

There are two imperfectly partitioned pattis in this village. Each pattidar recovers rents of his patti and enjoys its siwai income and pays the land revenue of his share to the Lambardar who credits it into the treasury. Lambardar receives 5 per cent commission on land revenue.

Serial No.	Name of Kotwar.	Service free land if any.			Detail.	Amount.	Remarks.
		H. No.	Area.	Rent.			
1	Jairam son of Urkuda Mahar..	...	...	...	Malguzar ..	50	
2	Thotya son of Vithya do. ...	...	...	...	Tenants ...	146	
3	Kusnya son of Tukya do. ...	...	...	...	Hides as cess.	85	
4	Jugrya son of Bahin do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Jhiblya son of Kodya do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Raojya son of Gunya do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total ...	281	

Malik-makbuza and tenants will pay at 9 pies per rupee on their revenue and rents. Similarly malguzar will also pay at the same rate on the rental value of his home-farm. If the area under home-farm increases payments from malguzar will similarly rise, but it will never be less than the minimum of rupees fifty. Kotwar will receive hides of dead cattle from tenants and malguzars and will be responsible for the disposal of the carcase as provided under Section 227 of the Land Revenue Act.

IV.—Village servants.

Serial No.	Name of village servants.	Rent free land if any.			Remarks.
		House No.	Area.	Rent.	
1	Blacksmith Kanhu, Sitku, Istaria.	...	...	...	They get 3 kuros by bhatya (small kuro) for each plough from each tenant, and 1 to 3 pails khala (sweepings of threshing floor) from each tenant.
2	Carpenter-Tukaram, Tulnaram, Tania, Jhibia, Sit-Kurya.	...	...	...	They get at the same rate as blacksmiths.
3	Barber Tania, Laxman, Goma.	...	...	...	They get 3 kuros dhan by bhatya for each elderly person and 4 pails of khala per tenant. On death of males Rs. 1 and that of females Re. 0-8-0 are paid. At birth of each child Rs. 0-4-0 are paid.
4	Washerman—Modkya ..	...	...	...	For washing clothes of one male and one female Re. 0-4-0 per month are paid. On death of each male and female Rs. 1 and annas 8 are paid, respectively. At birth of each child Re. 0-4-0 are paid.
5	Nurses—Nimbi, Mungi, Jhingi, Maharin.	...	...	...	During delivery of each child Rs. 0-4-0 are paid, besides one pail of wati (corn offered as gift) is given.
6	Garpagari—Tanba ...	...	...	...	He gets one pail bojhara (reward and 4 pails of khala) from each tenant.
7	Pujari—Laxaman Gowari	...	...	...	He gets one pail bojhara and 4 pails of khala from each tenant.
8	Joshi—Sadasheo Kesho, Joshi of Mogaria.	...	...	...	Malguzar pays Re. 1 for pooja of sankrant. Tenants pay according to their means. At the time of pat (widow marriage) Bride-groom pays Re. 1.

NOTE.—There are no other village servants, whether to take work from these above men or not; or to pay them the fixed remuneration or not is at the option of the malguzar and tenants.

1. Is situated in khasra

Nos.	140	311	376	578	and	994
area	37.52	36	1.92	1.00		1.71

V.—Custom regarding the following.

(1) Abadi.

(i) Every person holding land in a mahal for agricultural purposes otherwise than as a sub-tenant or ordinarily working therein as an agricultural artisan or labourer, and the village watchmen are entitled to a house site of reasonable dimensions in the abadi free of rent.

(ii) Such person, on ceasing to hold such land or to work as an agricultural artisan or labourer, or to be the village watchman, shall forfeit his right under sub-section (1).

(iii) A person holding a site under sub-section (1) shall be incompetent to transfer it except to his next heir or to a person entitled to and not already in possession of such site.

Provided that the materials of any house erected thereon shall be transferable.

2. Are situated in khasra Nos. 704/2, and 723/2 areas 8.70, and 2.12 acres, respectively; besides these burial ground of Hindus is situated in khasra No. 271 of Muhammadans in khasra No. 329 of village Siloti.

(2) Burial and burning ground.

3. Is in khasra Nos. 413, and 1014/2, areas, 1.66 and 1.22 acres respectively; and in the abadi of khasra No. 1040/1.

(3) Gothan (cattle stand).

4. Nil.

(4) Camping ground (Par).

5. No threshing ground is fixed. Each tenant prepares threshing ground in his own field.

(5) Threshing ground.

6. Is in khasra No. 12, area 5.57. It meets on every Thursday.

(6) Bazar.

7. Is situated in khasra Nos 239, 490 and 915/3, areas 2.30, .29 and .87 acres, respectively.

(7) Skinning ground.

NOTE.—Numbers shown under sub-heads 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 will not be encroached upon by the malguzar nor will he allow others to encroach upon them.

1. All cattle of tenants graze on the whole waste area free of charge. Thalwas render manure in lieu of grazing.

VI.—Rights over village waste.

(1) Grazing.

2. Tenants and thalwas bring these free of charge with the permission of the malguzar.

(2) Collection of firewood, grass, creepers, roots and leaves.

3. Do. do.

(3) Collection of thorns and fencing.

4. There are no bamboos in this village.

(4) Collection of bamboos.

5. Whatever kind of timber is available in this village forest is given free to tenants for—

(5) Timber.

(a) Agricultural purposes.

(b) Building houses and cattle sheds.

6. Mahua, mango and char trees standing, in banjar are leased out by the malguzar annually. Thekadars collect these crops through the tenants on batai. Tenants own some mahua trees in banjar and enjoy their crop. When the mahua trees dry up, dead wood is appropriated by the malguzar. List of tenancy mahua trees standing in banjar is attached.

(6) Fruits and minor produce.

A. *Fruit trees*.—Whatever fruit trees are standing in occupied area are shown according to possession in Jhadpatrak, income derived from them is appropriated by the owners themselves. When the mango trees dry up wood is

VII.—Rights over trees.

taken by the owner. Dead mahua trees are taken by the malguzar. There is no custom to take compensation for the damage caused to crops by the shade of trees. Mango crop is taken by the malguzar as shown under head VI (6).

B. *Other trees*—Tenants cut babul, neem and other miscellaneous trees growing in their holdings for their use without the permission of malguzar.

VIII.—Village roads, paths and right of way. When crops are standing malguzar and tenants carry their plough, cattle, &c., through each others' mends (dhura). After the crops are removed bandhis are broken up in order to allow passage for cart traffic. There are cart roads open to traffic at all seasons of the year as shown in the statement below. They are repaired jointly by the malguzar and tenants and will in future be maintained as such without being encroached on by any body.

Serial No.	Kind of roads.	Total Khasra Nos.	Khasra Nos.
1	2	3	4
1	Full season roads	10	8, 15, 37, 39, 66, 87, 106, 110, $\frac{140}{2}$ 157.
2	8 months roads	8	161, 163, 170, $\frac{186}{2}$, $\frac{187}{2}$, 188, 200 599 604.
3	Foot path	Nil.	1.

IX.—Manure and rubbish.

Malguzar and tenants store manure of cattle outside the basti. Cattle dung found on akhar (cattle stand) and droppings of cattle belonging to thalwas is taken by the malguzar. Cattle dung found on road and on banjar is taken by anybody.

X.—Irrigation.

Khasra No. of tank.	Names of owner of tank.	Name of persons responsible for repairs to tanks.	Khasra Nos. irrigated by each tank.	Name of crop for which no irrigation charge is taken.
1	2	3	4	5
22, 23, 24, 25	Bajya, Keoji, Badgya, Janoo, Suba.	Suba, Keoji, Janoo, Jhingrya, Bajya.	Warsalang, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 18, 19, 20, 54, 55.	Dhan.
32, 33	Govinda	Govinda	Warsalang	Dhan.
Seloti tank	Bhiwa	Bhiwa Many	Warsalang 52	Dhan.
60	Tani	Tani	Warsalang 59	Dhan.
61	Annu	Sarwa, Dona, Annu, Yeshwant Rao.	Murkhand 62, 63, 64, 101, 102 1, 1.	Dhan.
65	Keoji	Bapu Rao Bani	Warsalang 75	Dhan.
	&c.	&c.	&c.	

XI.—Other water rights.

There are 40 wells in this village as detailed :—

1 Jhingrya Teli, 1 Ramji Kalar, 1 Rusi Bapu Kalar, 1 Govinda Kalar, 1 Sonba Teli, 1 Balaji Sonar, 1 Goma Kunbi, 1 Kesori Lal, Marwari, &c., &c.

Water of all these wells is used by Hindus. Mahars have 3 wells as detailed below :—

2 Tanba Jhiblya Mahar.

1 Jairam Mahar.

Mahars use water of these. All these wells are repaired by their owners. Water of tank No. 313 and Nala Nos. 227 and 722 is used by Chamars and Kandra (bamboo basket makers). There is one well in school compound water of which is used by school boys. Cattle drink water of nala.

Irrigation water and surplus water collected in bandhis is allowed to pass freely through others bandhis. After the crops are reaped cattle graze freely over each others fields.

Khasra No. 597 "ran bodi" of this village irrigates field Nos. 4 of Seoni belonging to Dhoti and Bhiwa Teli.

Burial ground of this village lies in khasra No. 271 and burial ground of Muhamadans in khasra No. 329 of village Seloti. Nawa Tala (Nawa tank) of Seloti is used for irrigating field of Manya Mahar.

Malguzar and tenants are responsible for upkeep and repairs of Traverse and Boundary marks as shown in the accompanying statement of 'zimmedari survey nishanat.'

Nil.

Kotwar will receive hides of dead cattle as a cess from the malguzar and tenants.

Nil.

The 2nd July 1921.

Assistant Settlement Officer.



XII.—Rights over lands belonging to others.

XIII.—Rights of other villages over lands of this village.

XIV.—Rights of this village over lands of other village.

XV.—Village boundary and maintenance of survey marks.

XVI.—Muafi khidmati and khairat.

XVII.—Other village cesses.

XVIII.—Other miscellaneous customs.

List of tenancy mahua trees in banjar.

Serial No.	Name of Tenants.	Number of trees.
1	Keoji Bapu and Apa, sons of Kolhu teli	4
2	Ganpati son of Sheoram sonar	32
3	Baba son of Madho sonar	
4	Balaji son of Sheoram sonar	
5	Rusi son of Sheoram sonar	
6	Guma son of Gadi kunbi	
7	Nago, and Mahadeo, sons of Ramji kunbi	8
8	Jhingru son of Goma teli	3

Naksha Jhadpatrak village, Pohra, Group Lakhni, Patwari Circle No. 9.

Khasra No.	Mangos tree.	Name of owner.	Mahua tree.	Name of owner.	Other trees.	Name of owners.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3	Manayya Kuodru	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	Janu Kalar	...	8	Malguzar	...	...
3	5	Kewaji Teli	...	7	Malguzar	...	...
3	3	Jagnya Kotwar	...	2	Kewaji Teli	...	...
4	1	Bhiwri Teli	...	2	Malguzar	...	...
5	...	...	...	2	Jani Teli	...	...
6	...	...	...	19	Malguzar	...	...
11	...	...	...	5	Do	...	...
12	...	...	...	7	Do	...	...
	&c.	...	...	&c.	...	...	...

Statement of Irrigation village Pohra, Patwari Halka No. 9.

Tank No.	Old or new.	Name of owner	Khasra No.	Irrigated area.	War salarng.	Mur-khand.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
137	} Old.	Sarwa	...	134	4'25	4'25	...
138			...	135	4'00	4'00	...
			...	136	2'14	2'14	...
			Total	3	10'39	10'39	...
94	} Old.	Jhingar	...	44	2'33	2'33	...
99			...	98	2'53	2'53	...
			...	100	3'91	1'50	2'41
			Total	8	8'77	6'36	2'41
130	} Old.	Goma	...	123	3'90	...	3'90
			...	124	3'47	...	3'47
			...	126	0'94	...	0'94
			...	127	1'25	...	1'25
			...	128	2'02	...	2'02
			...	129	1'72	1'72	...
		Total	...	6	13'30	1'72	11'58
		&c.	...	&c.	...	&c.	...

APPENDIX IV.-B.

Zamindari Wajib-ul-arz.

I.—Duties of the zamindar in regard to co-sharers.

(a) The person who is appointed zamindar is responsible for the payment of the Government takoli and cesses, and unless there has been a partition of villages or tenants between the co-sharers, either by mutual agreement or by order of a court, the zamindar shall collect the revenue, thekajamas, and cesses from inferior proprietors and thekadars, and in villages held in direct management, grant leases, collect rents, and institute suits for arrears.

(b) No transfer of the Zamindari or of a portion thereof, made without the consent of all the co-sharers is valid, except to the extent of the interest of the transferor.

(c) If the whole or a portion of a zamindari is permanently transferred to any person other than a co-sharer, the transferee shall be at once liable to pay to the Government the full revenue assessed on the land transferred, the takoli assessed on the remaining portion of the zamindari being proportionately reduced.

(d) (i) The status of inferior proprietor can only originate in a grant by Government. So long as it subsists, it can be transferred. But when it has once merged in the superior proprietary right by lapse or sale to the superior proprietor, it ceases to exist, the superior proprietor then becoming full proprietor and he cannot re-create it.

(ii) The zamindar has no power to create or transfer inferior proprietary rights in any village which he holds direct or which is held by thekadars. If the zamindar makes any transfer in contravention of this clause purporting to create inferior proprietary rights, he shall be deemed to have transferred the full proprietary rights in the subject of the transfer, the village shall cease to form part of the zamindari estate and the transferee shall be liable to pay to Government the full revenue assessed on the land transferred, *i. e.*, the kamil-jama, like an ordinary malguzar.

(e) *It is the custom for the zamindar to make due provision for the maintenance of the co-sharers of the zamindari.*

II.—Relations of the zamindars with inferior proprietors, thekadars and tenants.

In regard to such matters as revenue and rent collection, enhancement of rent and ejectment, and in their dealings with inferior proprietors, thekadars and tenants generally, the zamindars shall abide by the provisions of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts and of the rules made under them, and shall not recover or exact cesses, services or dues of any kind save such as are warranted by law or by this or the village administration paper. Where any rent has been fixed by the Settlement Officer in money, rent in kind shall not be recovered.

III.—Details of any villages held revenue free against the zamindar.

Nil.

IV.—Forest, waste and grazing grounds, and their management.

(a) As regards the management of village forest, waste and grazing grounds, other than what is recorded as fazil jungle, the zamindar is bound by the provisions of clause VI of the village wajib-ul-arz.

The fazil jungle is subject to the rules which may from time to time be framed by the Chief Commissioner under section 202 of the Land Revenue Act.

(b) The zamindar is entitled, subject to the aforesaid rules, to sell timber, firewood, grass and other forest produce at such rates as he pleases and may, if he prefers, charge the raiyats a fixed amount as commutation. But no such charge can be levied from any person who does not express a desire to bring forest produce from the *fazil* forests and whose needs are supplied by the *dochand* forest attached to the village in which he resides or has cultivation.

V.—Customary dues.

Cesses designated as Gharkhari, Sukhpatti and Pandhri have been abolished.

VI.—General.

Wherever this wajib-ul-arz deals with matters which are at any time provided for by any Act of the Indian Legislature or by rules or orders under any such Act, its provisions are subject to that Act and to those rules or orders.

STATEMENT I.—Details of revenue demand prior to resettlement and as revised.

Serial. No.	Assessment group.	Land Revenue demand.		Land revenue as sanctioned (Kamil-jama.)
		As fixed at former Settlement.	At time of re-settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	BHANDARA TAHSIL.			
1	Chakaheti ...	20,145	19,232	24,468
2	Chandpur ...	21,648	21,403	27,818
3	Ambagarh ...	23,725	23,385	29,114
4	Tumsar ...	43,054	42,819	54,929
5	Bhandara ...	26,695	26,625	34,853
6	Silli Manegaon ...	22,160	22,132	29,460
7	Adyal ...	18,050	18,042	23,010
8	Pauni Chauras ...	34,712	34,801	46,695
9	Pauni Haveli ...	13,146	13,108	17,959
	Total for the Tahsil ...	2,23,335	2,21,547	2,88,306
	GONDIA TAHSIL.			
1	Katori ...	27,355	27,072	34,761
2	Rampalli ...	39,325	39,075	49,961
3	Gondia ...	30,680	30,438	37,960
4	Khadbanda Pangdi ...	26,840	26,256	32,985
5	Bodalkasa ...	31,065	30,920	38,824
6	Chorkhamara ...	24,785	24,505	31,356
7	South Kamtha ...	28,935	28,794	35,805
8	North Kamtha ...	29,655	29,655	35,325
9	Amgaon ...	22,960	22,940	30,783
10	Bijli ...	20,455	20,455	27,773
11	Saoli Dongargaon ...	12,610	12,606	16,635
	Total for the Tahsil ...	2,94,665	2,92,816	3,72,168
	SAKOLI TAHSIL.			
1	Lakhni ...	22,540	22,529	29,163
2	Sakoli ...	12,620	12,577	18,101
3	Gond Umri ...	15,965	15,901	25,527
4	Kitadi ...	16,485	16,486	21,719
5	Sakoli Chauras ...	26,409	26,551	35,065
6	Lakhandur ...	14,245	14,223	19,240
7	Nawegaon Bandh ...	13,235	13,183	19,795
8	Palandur ...	6,990	6,981	9,438
9	Dalli ...	12,290	12,237	18,763
10	Deori ...	5,945	5,945	9,200
11	Chichgarh ...	5,600	5,600	7,892
	Total for the Tahsil ...	1,52,324	1,52,213	2,13,903
	Total for the District ...	6,70,324	6,66,576	8,74,377



सत्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT II.—Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, etc., for the Bhandara District.

Name of assessment group.	Soils.	Non-riee land.				Rice land.				Garden land.				Total.	Percentage.	Khar.	Kachhar.	Ran.			
		Wahuri.	Pathar.	Sadharan.	Bandhia.	Tikra.	Samun.	Jhilan.	Abpashi No. I.	Abpashi No. II.	Abpashi No. III.	Bari Abadi war.	Bari wallit.						Bari Santal.	Bari Santal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
I.—CHAKAMETI.																					
BHANDARA TAHSIL.																					
Kanhar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand I	1	200	257	...	113	9	144	65	169	1	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...
Morand II	...	6	788	1,424	591	72	1,043	110	1,819	728	1,145	37	23	45	44	...	...	24	...	...	...
Marhani	...	2	128	256	2	...	...	...	8	5	1	...	84	15	68	...	...	2	...	...	...
Sehar	...	20	2,669	2,560	49	507	2,077	476	4,427	2,215	3,211	443	53	118	15	...	...	58	...	...	...
Khardi	242	67	1	...	4	2	3	...	2	27	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bardi	...	6	1,010	567	...	63	48	37	54	58	94	176	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...
Retadi	223	204	...	6	6	...	7	2	3	1	11	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gair-mumkin	1,240	...	4	...	...	...
Total	...	34	5,061	5,278	901	648	3,291	634	6,462	3,073	4,625	685	172	179	138	1,340	32,431	...	2,068	...	2,773
		11,274 = 35%				4,573 = 14%				14,160 = 44%				1,174 = 4%				4%			
II.—CHANDPUR.																					
Kanhar	...	2	53	263	153	1	338	15	...	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Morand I	...	13	588	2,877	1,332	14	1,226	79	50	320	739	9	18	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...
Morand II	...	228	3,925	4,771	905	151	2,556	224	202	781	1,867	58	55	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...
Marhani	...	4	64	81	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	192	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sehar	...	3	600	353	15	223	2,253	162	212	305	953	10	7	2	5	...	...	16	...	...	...
Khardi	...	35	1,104	185	12	26	58	13	...	20	22	10	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Bardi	122	74	...	52	144	12	11	7	58	18	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Retadi	...	1	135	60	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gair-mumkin	326	...	1	...	...	...
Total	...	286	6,591	8,664	2,418	467	6,580	506	475	1,447	3,668	169	282	2	5	326	31,886	...	1,308	34	186
		17,959 = 56%				7,553 = 24%				5,590 = 18%				458 = 1%				...			

STATEMENT II.—Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, etc., for the Bhandara District.—(Contd.)

Name of assessment group.	Soils.	Non-rice land.				Rice land.				Garden land.				Gair-mumkin.	Total.	Percentage.	Khari.	Kachhar.	Ran.		
		Wahar.	Pathar.	Sadharan.	Bandha.	Tikra.	Samam.	Jhila.	Abpashi No. I.	Abpashi No. II.	Abpashi No. III.	Bari Abadi war-pani.	Bari wahi.							Bari Santa Patas-thal.	Bari Santa Motas-thal.
4	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
III.—AMRAGARH.	Kanhar	1	1
	Morand I	106	277	1,227	168	23	40	3	11	16	67	3	5	...	...	...	1,056	4	...	...
	Morand II	135	4,574	11,010	587	62	1,094	149	601	562	2,009	122	135	...	2	...	21,443	43	...	...
	Marhani	1	58	88	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	92	237	10	21	...	534	1	...	...
	Sehar	6	3,551	2,535	54	527	2,482	495	896	1,325	3,384	423	139	6	1	...	15,824	32	...	...
	Khardi	25	1,990	1,881	54	14	117	4	15	31	45	17	1	...	...	...	4,194	8	...	...
	Bardi	3	2,033	1,007	12	128	254	57	23	38	153	251	33	...	...	...	4,012	8	...	...
	Refari	...	134	68	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	13	21	3	...	...	249	1	...	...
	Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,347	1,347	3	...	...
Total	277	12,637	17,817	1,280	769	3,990	710	1,516	1,972	5,660	921	591	19	24	1,347	49,500	...	...	...	...
		32,011 = 65%				5,469 = 11%				9,178 = 19%				1,555 = 3%				= 3%			
IV.—TUMSAR.	Kanhar	9	45	816	300	1	307	4	9	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	1,529	2	...	...
	Morand I	130	1,587	9,160	1,475	8	1,634	132	28	46	413	36	70	...	...	...	14,770	23	...	...
	Morand II	407	8,331	18,017	1,370	65	2,031	305	61	338	2,169	243	68	...	3	...	34,758	53	...	...
	Marhani	5	122	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	59	...	1	...	501	1	...	...
	Sehar	1	574	831	31	144	1,838	119	58	235	1,365	76	47	...	4	...	5,643	9	...	...
	Khardi	43	3,228	2,432	53	28	92	7	...	9	78	64	...	...	...	...	6,034	9	...	...
	Bardi	3	550	147	4	62	198	10	3	17	134	4	5	...	...	...	1,137	2	...	...
	Retadi	3	185	57	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	251	...	...	...
	Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	799	799	1	...	...
Total	601	14,982	31,611	3,233	311	7,190	578	159	645	4,485	546	303	...	8	799	65,452	...	1,403	130	16	
		50,427 = 77%				8,079 = 12%				5,200 = 8%				857 = 1%				= 1%			

VI.—SULLIMANEAGAN.											
...
Kanhar	6	10	235	4	...	49	...	...	...	3	...
Morand I	87	1,036	4,482	217	11	552	12	15	17	118	20
Morand II	449	9,531	16,572	242	40	928	81	22	229	357	23
Marhani	14	311	280	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	58
Sehar	...	327	261	19	24	1,520	43	6	150	57	6
Khardi	76	2,078	2,026	26	10	132	4	...	5	50	1
Bardi	...	87	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reladi	2	34	129	...	21	222	7	...	8	4	...
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	634	14,688	24,538	509	126	3,412	147	43	449	609	148
4,369-828											
3,695=83											
1,730-45											
Kanhar	...	10	164	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand I	81	1,805	6,240	524	1	223	34	...	73	57	...
Morand II	190	5,105	7,343	184	24	729	91	116	450	114	...
Marhani	2	257	122	4	...	...	...	...	...	41	...
Sehar	1	688	1,001	32	147	2,014	20	54	838	27	...
Khardi	22	1,676	1,091	4	7	29	12	...	5	32	...
Bardi	1	229	226	2	66	117	18	...	28	13	...
Reladi	1	86	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	298	9,836	16,321	1,191	245	3,144	355	210	1,413	264	...
27,646=718											
3,741=103											
6152-168											
Kanhar	...	...	2	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morand I	7	154	1,334	909	...	12	1	1	51	...	...
Morand II	68	1,681	7,003	1,980	17	813	81	208	614	35	26
Marhani	...	3	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sehar	...	665	1,003	99	51	1,699	160	250	1,112	29	9
Khardi	2	502	657	30	1	43	3	2	5	21	8
Bardi	...	131	126	...	72	225	11	1	11	12	6
Reladi	1	2	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	78	3,138	10,257	3,184	141	2,823	256	462	1,823	99	51
16,557=593											
3,223=111											
7,589=27%											
150=1%											
431=2%											
28,050											
724											
385											

VI.—BRAND.

VI.—SULLIMANEAGAN.

VII.—ADVAL.

STATEMENT II.—Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, etc., for the Bhandara District.—(Contd.)

Name of assessments	Soils.	Non-rice land.				Rice land.							Garden land.				Total.	Percentage.	Kharif.	Kachhar.	Ran.
		Wahuri.	Pathar.	Sacharan.	Bandhia.	Tikra.	Saman.	Thilan.	Abpashi No. I.	Abpashi No. II.	Abpashi No. III.	Bari Abadi war-pani.	Bari Abadi.	Bari Abadi.	Bari Abadi.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
VIII.—PAUNI CHAVRAS.	Kali	...	...	15	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...
	Kanhar	5	57	1,418	18,975	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	16	...	12	...	20,492	44	...	...	...
	Morand I	35	637	3,853	5,925	1	13	5	35	16	1	82	6	...	8	...	10,617	23	...	...	...
	Morand II	101	2,546	4,534	8,011	5	554	32	54	75	293	191	1	...	12	...	9,188	20	...	...	...
	Marhani	8	305	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	446	1	...	...	...
	Sehar	...	72	151	15	29	660	41	9	101	546	6	2	1	1	...	1,634	4	...	...	...
	Khardi	40	1,971	505	18	3	35	2	...	1	20	42	1	...	1	...	2,639	6	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	69	42	...	60	238	14	...	9	85	6	...	...	2	...	525	1	...	...	...
	Retadi	2	123	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	...	...	...
	Gair mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	1	...	...	...
Total		191	5,780	10,702	35,922	98	1,500	94	101	202	944	342	26	1	36	285 = 1%	46,224	...	741	115	...
		42,595 = 92%				1,692 = 4%				1,247 = 3%				465 = 1%							
IX.—PAUNI HAWELI.	Kanhar	10	92	505	116	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	730	3	...	...	...
	Morand I	79	980	3,741	382	...	33	9	16	21	35	56	...	45	3	...	5,400	22	...	...	...
	Morand II	96	2,153	6,353	293	6	248	38	94	260	513	169	...	...	6	...	10,329	42	...	...	...
	Marhani	1	77	62	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	216	1	...	...	...
	Sehar	...	345	649	17	36	775	68	181	348	1,175	34	...	...	...	...	3,628	15	...	...	...
	Khardi	20	1,325	1,096	26	6	165	22	6	7	139	91	...	...	59	...	2,962	12	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	376	59	...	21	146	12	5	14	123	8	...	...	3	...	767	3	...	...	...
	Retadi	...	16	11	...	6	25	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...
	Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	2	...	...	...
	Total		206	5,364	12,476	838	75	1,492	151	302	650	1,998	436	...	45	71	472 = 2%	24,570	...	597	183	555
		18,884 = 77%				1,18 = 7%				2,944 = 12%				552 = 2%							

TOTAL FOR THE BHANDARA TAHSIL.															
Kali	...	...	15	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	210
Kanhar	33	267	3,404	19,751	2	634	19	12	15	53	15	27	...	...	24,303
Morand I	538	7,065	30,153	111,999	68	3,890	285	300	625	1,923	342	119	47	55	59,607
Morand II	1,631	38,684	77,087	275,733	442	11,146	1,111	3,477	4,056	12,395	1,256	331	45	106	1,59,300
Marhani	37	1,325	1,202	22	...	...	...	8	5	4	455	731	25	135	3,950
Sehar	31	9,861	9,834	331	1,718	15,377	1,764	6,133	6,699	26,645	1,105	263	128	83	70,022
Khardi	263	15,016	9,950	224	95	675	69	26	83	407	354	18	...	63	27,241
Bardi	15	4,868	2,397	18	545	1,592	178	97	199	1,017	492	48	1	6	11,464
Retadi	8	991	522	...	20	40	5	7	2	10	15	56	3	4	1,565
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,598
Total	2,635	78,077	1,37,664	39,476	2,890	33,422	3,431	9,750	11,675	32,454	4,071	1,573	249	415	6,598 = 2%
GONDIA TAHSIL.															
Kanhar	...	...	32	101	1	32	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	1	181
Morand I	5	235	903	542	16	224	36	...	45	322	10	...	...	25	2,565
Morand II	33	2,771	3,733	1,658	134	3,523	444	80	1,017	3,695	39	...	6	22	17,165
Marhani	3	291	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	74	356
Schar	...	1,140	1,090	184	250	5,856	781	799	1,948	6,047	140	...	3	41	10,119
Khardi	3	1,673	725	23	38	61	18	1	4	27	12	...	...	3	1,990
Bardi	4	325	718	4	36	169	14	14	80	91	104	...	...	7	1,593
Retadi	...	54	63	...	...	3	2	...	...	7	...	...	2	5	136
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540
Total	48	5,804	8,329	2,322	505	9,893	1,295	8,4	3,194	10,205	319	...	...	...	540 = 1%
II - I RAIPALIL.															
Kanhar	5	38	622	311	12	4,208	18	...	28	17	5	...	...	...	5,314
Morand I	22	964	3,340	1,544	347	2,635	116	12	222	1,593	56	7	...	118	10,975
Morand II	29	4,346	7,007	1,844	191	6,260	672	104	885	5,860	223	27	1	64	27,505
Marhani	9	305	565	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	36	...	171	1,071
Sehar	...	1,101	1,418	119	445	4,162	530	3	264	2,086	82	...	...	48	10,258
Khardi	3	1,454	1,830	47	18	56	14	...	3	30	81	...	...	4	3,570
Bardi	...	403	597	...	49	108	18	...	5	20	31	1	...	1	1,323
Retadi	...	40	54	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	116
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419
Total	63	8,870	15,243	3,869	1,062	17,430	1,368	119	1,407	9,637	580	71	1	407	60,551 = 1%
I - KATORT.															
Total															
1,828															
68															
1,339															
43,452															
540															
540 = 1%															
155															
18															

STATEMENT II.--Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, etc., for the Bhandara District.--(Contd.)

Name of assessment group.	Soils.	Non-rice land.			Rice land.				Garden land.				Gair mumkin.	Total.	Percentage.	Kachhar.	Ran.					
		Wahuri.	Kachhar.	Sadharan.	Bandhia.	Tikra.	Saman.	Jhilan.	Abpashi No. I.	Abpashi No. II.	Abpashi No. III.	Bari Abadi war.						Bari walt.	Bari Santa	Bari Santa		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
III.—GONDIA.	Kanhar	...	28	128	238	...	615	16	...	64	57	...	...	...	...	...	1,146	2	...	...	...
	Morand I	10	376	1,419	757	17	1,06	188	129	650	619	16	...	...	69	...	5,356	11	...	...	...
	Morand II	16	1,440	2,938	1,476	112	3,527	762	446	3,230	4,850	62	...	...	79	...	18,939	38	...	...	...
	Marhani	1	186	422	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	171	...	803	2	...	...	...
	Sehar	...	648	2,009	113	259	7,611	1,019	221	1,859	5,436	193	...	...	65	...	19,413	39	...	...	...
	Khardi	2	648	1,007	52	19	139	32	6	9	16	13	...	...	1	...	1,944	4	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	139	1,148	...	22	271	16	...	13	89	92	...	...	10	...	1,802	4	...	...	...
	Retadi	...	45	63	...	...	5	21	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...
	Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	1	...	...	...
	Total	29	3,520	9,134	2,642	429	13,274	2,054	802	5,825	11,070	394	1	335	662 = 1%	59,231	...	2,872	175	26
IV.—KHANDANDA PANDI.	Kanhar	...	22	398	182	...	1,074	164	...	68	239	...	...	...	...	...	2,147	6	...	...	...
	Morand I	1	246	1,916	739	3	1,233	175	111	571	710	11	1	22	...	5,739	15
	Morand II	5	2,016	4,708	1,147	116	4,447	447	412	1,928	3,441	83	15	...	18,795	49
	Marhani	6	226	166	3	29	27	...	457	1
	Sehar	...	542	1,805	82	106	3,273	302	284	762	1,754	64	...	...	12	...	8,987	23	...	...	...
	Khardi	11	753	476	10	14	63	15	4	8	33	16	1	...	1,404	4
	Bardi	1	135	244	...	30	79	26	...	5	12	17	...	...	...	...	550	1	...	...	...
	Retadi	...	28	146	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	191	...	...	...
	Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382	1	...	...	...
	Total	24	4,068	9,759	2,162	269	10,170	1,120	841	3,342	6,189	220	93	382 = 1%	38,652	...	1,515	127	89
		16,014 = 41%		11,568 = 30%		10,378 = 27%		316 = 1%														

STATEMENT 11.—Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, etc, for the Bhandara District.—(Contd.)

Name of assessment group	1	2	Non-rice land.				Rice land.					Garden land.				17	18	19	20	21	22
			Wahuri.	Pathar.	Sadharan.	Bandhia.	Tikra.	Saman.	Jhian.	Abpashi No. I.	Abpashi No. II.	Abpashi No. III.	Bari Warpani.	Bari Walit.	Bari Satha Patas- thal.	Bari Satha Motas- thal.					
VII.—South KAMTHA.	Morand I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marhani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			8	1,837	5,308	3,283	338	13,134	1,060	590	5,417	13,101	370	...	...	30	615	45,112	2,390	...	15
VIII.—North KAMTHA.	Kanhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morand I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morand II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marhani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			37	2,275	8,997	3,537	258	12,931	1,647	944	6,174	9,338	257	...	...	282	523	47,100	2,021	1	...
			14,846 = 32%				14,856 = 31%				16,356 = 35%				539 = 1%						
			10,436 = 23%				14,552 = 32%				19,108 = 42%				401 = 1%						

IX - AMGAON.													
Kashar	...	...	34	120	...	71	...	...	134	29	...	...	...
Morand I	...	...	4	549	39	951	132	194	635	930	4	...	...
Morand II	...	17	833	1,556	102	6,146	780	412	2,254	4,685	71	...	21
Marhani	...	...	36	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sehar	...	...	633	1,886	114	5,186	678	205	1,259	2,881	100	4	29
Khardi	...	7	442	631	8	137	16	4	14	35	25	...	...
Bardi	...	...	71	476	21	119	21	...	32	26	52	...	...
Retadi	...	2	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	26	2,068	6,100	284	12,610	1,627	815	4,338	8,586	312	4	17
10,480 = 26%													
14,521 = 37%													
13,739 = 35%													
4:7 = 1%													
Kashar	...	...	...	15	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Morand I	...	5	88	537	3	610	54	20	245	449	...	...	...
Morand II	...	19	1,244	3,041	176	4,574	761	387	1,579	3,204	54	7	...
Marhani	...	...	95	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	45	9
Sehar	...	1	2,229	6,234	495	7,150	968	150	1,130	3,625	296	21	...
Khardi	...	6	1,477	1,738	28	121	32	1	3	24	63	...	...
Bardi	...	1	494	999	6	82	12	...	4	12	188	2	...
Retadi	...	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gair-mumkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	32	5,730	12,637	708	12,541	1,837	567	2,961	7,322	609	75	9
19,314 = 41%													
15,076 = 33%													
10,850 = 23%													
694 = 1%													
866 = 2%													
46,800													
2,034													
18													
1,358													

IX - AMGAON.

X - BIZLI

[illegible]

1	Rice land.												Wheat land.								Garden land.					Total.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
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STATEMENT II.--Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, etc., for the Bhandara District.—(Contd.)

Name of assessment group.	Rice land.												Wheat land.								Garden land.					Totals. Khari	Ranks.		
	Warthemia.			Jhilan.			Irrigation.						Kanhari Haradha.	Very superior rabi.	Good rabi.	Ordinary kharif	Ordinary.		Bari Motasthal.	Bari Satha Motasthal.	Bari satha patasthal.	Gair-mumkin.							
	Dry.	Superior.	Inferior.	Abpashi No. III.	Abpashi No. III superior.	Abpashi No. III inferior.	Abpashi No. II.	Abpashi No. I.	Superior.	Inferior.	Minor kharif.																		
												2					3	4					5	6	7			8	9
I.—Lakhni	115	4,281	1,574	...	...	...	183	7,074	1,384	4,814	519	...	623	3,098	331	6,333	3,875	1,831	123	143	56	...	...	...	339	36,616	1,097	816	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Sakoli	70	3,140	2,082	...	...	...	381	3,459	989	4,942	2,128	...	692	2,060	2,499	...	...	1,735	86	152	28	...	...	...	213	24,756	1,223	230	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Gondumri	456	3,473	1,085	18	40	68	391	4,593	1,701	5,768	4,500	...	361	1,503	1,285	546	589	2,734	221	562	731	117	259	404	32,305	1,327	497		
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Kitadi	25	3,591	1,838	8	4	8	36	4,172	1,091	3,171	274	...	2,478	4,026	955	2,445	2,390	1,845	62	...	...	192	5	265	29,483	1,086	31		
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Sakoli chaoras	...	474	149	...	...	4	...	221	23	35	...	13,446	8,043	4,726	...	6,295	4,255	1,604	258	100	4	...	...	...	98	39,735	942	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Lakhandur	123	3,780	2,136	5	736	245	193	3,095	1,024	5,151	1,605	...	208	1,846	473	1,902	2,531	2,105	212	224	355	1,077	29,116	1,010	164	
Total

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STATEMENT II.—Area in cultivation classed according to soils, position, etc., for the Bhandara District.—(Contd.)

Name of assessment group.	Rice land.												Wheat land.										Garden land.					Total.	Kharif.	Ran.															
	Wartheimia.		Jhilan.		Irrigation.								Ordinary.					Minor kharif.					Part warpani.								Part Motasthal.					Part Satha Motasthal.					Part Satha Patasthal.				
	Dry.	Superior.	Inferior.	Jhilan.	Superior.	Inferior.	Abpashi No. III.	Abpashi No. III.	Abpashi No. III.	Abpashi No. III.	Abpashi No. II.	Abpashi No. I.	Kanhar Bandhia.	Very Superior rabi.	Superior rabi.	Good rabi.	Ordinary.	Superior.	Inferior.	Minor kharif.	Part warpani.	Part Motasthal.	Part patasthal.	Part Satha Motasthal.	Part Satha Patasthal.																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29																	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.																	
Total for the Sakoli tahsil.	12,232	28,905	15,890	607	1,216	475	5,410	32,155	9,623	34,409	16,155	19,446	12,911	...	20,791	8,737	18,224	14,369	38,935	2461	2,129	1,571	379	437	4,261	295,068	10,758	5,743																	
Total	59,265 = 20%												97,752 = 33%								1,26813 = 43%					6,977 = 2%					1%														

STATEMENT II.—Area in cultivation according to soils, position, etc., for the Bhandara District.—(Contd.)

Name of assessment group.	Soils.	Non-rice land.					Rice land.					Garden land.				Gair-munkin.	Total.	Percentage.	Khari.	Kachhar.	Ran.	
		Wahud.	Pathar.	Sadhuran.	Bandhia.	Tikra.	Saman.	Jilhan.	Abpashi No. I.	Abpashi No. II.	Abpashi No. III.	Bari Warpani.	Bari Satha Patasthal.	Bari Satha Motasthal.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Total for the Bhandara District excluding Sakoli tahsil and 2 groups (Chokhamara and Sakoli Dongarion) in the Gondia tahsil.	Kadi	...	...	15	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...
	Kanhar	37	350	4,738	29,840	15	6,856	217	31	344	457	21	27	...	13	...	33,956	4	...	...	...
	Moran I	591	9,588	42,313	19,025	507	12,616	1,117	1,073	4,150	7,765	440	140	48	369	...	1,02,448	13	...	...	...
	Moran II	1,855	56,519	1,13,410	21,775	1,693	55,281	6,604	6,555	24,902	55,324	1,932	385	53	346	...	346,634	44	...	...	...
	Marihar	56	2,705	2,515	441	...	...	...	8	5	4	631	848	25	656	...	7,495	1	...	...	...
	Selar	32	18,342	33,345	1,416	3,986	66,147	7,688	8,195	17,904	49,978	2,582	298	138	368	...	207,449	27	...	...	...
	Khadi	318	23,031	18,752	481	279	1,633	273	46	160	695	614	18	...	74	...	46,413	6	...	...	...
	Bardi	21	6,992	8,058	34	779	2,121	358	118	383	1,426	1,089	51	3	28	...	22,471	3	...	...	...
	Deadi	11	1,108	951	...	20	59	28	7	2	20	27	36	5	26	...	2,390	...	...	...	...
	Gair-munkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,614	11,614	1	...	...	...
Total		2,931	1,8786	2,23,777	63,730	7,279	1,45,713	16,375	16,033	47,859	115,679	7,343	1,503	272	1,880	11,614	781,074	...	31,338	1,507	7,149	
		479,224 = 52%				169,367 = 22%				179,571 = 23%				11,298 = 1%				1%				

STATEMENT III.—Cropped area

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	At present							
		Rice.	Juar and its mixture.	Kodo and kutki.	Safed tilli.	Cotton and its mixture.	Sugarcane.	Others.	Total kharif.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BHANDARA-TAHSIL.									
1	Chakaheti ...	17,360	865	1,048	281	...	209	2,059	21,822
2	Chandpur ...	12,797	2,223	187	20	...	9	353	15,589
3	Ambagarh ...	12,708	1,891	828	266	—	19	2,205	17,917
4	Tumsar ...	13,348	3,823	46	39	83	6	2,192	19,537
5	Bhandara ...	5,205	5,892	139	84	87	7	1,536	12,950
6	Silli Manegaon ...	9,471	2,945	141	165	158	:	915	13,795
7	Adyal ...	10,578	358	161	35	...	...	391	11,523
8	Pauni Chauras ...	12,704	3,741	24	103	63	...	528	17,163
9	Pauni Haveli ...	4,183	593	189	140	591	...	769	6,465
	Total ...	98,354	22,331	2,763	1,133	982	250	10,948	136,761
GONDIA TAHSIL.									
1	Katori ...	25,283	1,811	1,897	91	...	27	1,121	29,230
2	Rampaili ...	30,916	6,541	1,489	70	20	79	1,863	40,578
3	Gondia ...	32,450	2,206	1,759	73	...	94	1,310	37,892
4	Khadbanda Pangdi ...	21,388	2,285	785	20	...	2	582	25,062
5	Bodalkasa ...	23,428	2,064	752	42	...	...	750	27,036
6	Chorkhamara ...	17,186	2,128	198	70	41	30	442	20,095
7	South Kamtha ...	32,935	27	478	13	...	2	662	34,117
8	North Kamtha ...	30,127	630	1,269	15	...	72	1,087	33,800
9	Amgaon ...	27,108	190	1,156	3	3	1	1,169	29,630
10	Bijli ...	25,036	91	3,599	120	5	2	1,759	30,612
11	Saoli-Dongargaon ...	14,063	7	229	7	...	...	476	14,782
	Total ...	279,920	17,980	13,611	524	69	309	11,221	323,634
SAKOLI TAHSIL.									
1	Lakhni ...	19,310	525	214	28	11	10	402	20,500
2	Sakoli ...	16,533	19	76	61	7	157	236	17,089
3	Gondumri ...	20,447	2	91	154	2	240	971	21,907
4	Kitadi ...	14,186	184	52	66	...	8	236	14,732
5	Sakoli Chauras ...	13,340	5,917	40	52	69	...	724	20,142
6	Lakhandur ...	17,695	481	65	45	41	131	405	18,863
7	Nawegaon Bandh ...	15,848	...	20	37	...	74	201	16,180
8	Palandur ...	4,356	12	319	50	...	15	405	5,167
9	Dalli ...	15,622	12	391	64	...	23	1,174	17,286
10	Deori ...	7,478	22	743	27	...	...	782	9,052
11	Chichgarh ...	9,535	15	2,479	82	...	...	1,304	13,415
	Total ...	154,350	7,189	4,490	676	130	658	6,840	174,333
	Total for the district ...	532,624	47,500	20,864	2,333	1,181	1,217	29,009	634,728

classified according to crops.—(Concl'd.)

Settlement.

Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Lakhori.	Urad- mung.	Ringni.	Others.	Total rabi.	Total cropped area.	Double cropped.	Net area under crop.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,718	528	1,390	2,946	59	32	711	7,334	29,306	5,011	24,195
3,552	1,483	2,648	6,015	330	3,164	1,053	18,245	33,834	6,854	26,980
3,811	815	1,275	1,557	102	12,488	1,519	21,567	59,484	2,113	37,371
12,970	1,979	4,995	8,655	1,620	11,065	2,055	43,339	62,876	8,411	54,465
9,993	897	4,013	2,132	210	8,373	1,849	27,467	40,417	1,858	38,559
6,307	1,015	2,146	2,935	223	7,975	1,448	22,049	35,844	2,272	33,572
3,828	1,601	1,628	3,381	675	4,015	934	16,062	27,585	4,070	23,515
12,482	2,229	1,867	7,789	7,395	3,075	2,879	37,716	54,879	10,928	43,951
2,870	681	1,714	762	33	5,812	1,896	13,758	20,233	482	19,751
57,531	11,228	21,676	36,172	10,647	55,999	14,344	207,597	344,358	41,999	302,359
3,890	1,199	5,897	6,452	1,958	234	946	20,576	50,806	14,298	36,508
4,392	3,937	3,920	5,259	12,542	175	2,050	36,275	77,253	21,592	55,661
2,215	1,697	5,782	6,485	3,766	...	1,295	21,740	59,132	16,450	42,682
2,762	1,414	5,794	7,728	2,364	460	776	21,298	46,360	14,690	31,670
5,473	1,024	6,170	8,365	1,802	792	817	23,243	50,879	13,980	36,899
5,328	973	2,540	5,621	434	763	582	16,241	36,336	6,220	30,116
1,482	613	1,053	6,634	627	3	316	10,728	44,845	8,208	36,637
3,147	1,593	5,793	7,813	3,621	104	1,114	23,125	56,385	16,791	39,594
1,793	1,015	3,930	9,113	4,124	...	567	20,542	50,172	16,920	33,252
1,260	968	1,841	3,991	1,008	211	477	9,756	40,368	7,056	33,312
507	249	415	1,873	75	...	180	3,299	18,081	2,453	15,628
32,249	4,682	43,135	73,734	31,721	2,742	9,120	105,983	130,617	141,778	388,839
3,839	1,090	1,524	3,953	391	2,974	565	14,336	34,836	4,532	30,304
2,110	521	427	1,960	383	169	577	5,147	23,236	3,713	19,523
1,404	215	1,807	2,494	1,312	5	781	8,018	29,925	5,052	24,873
3,434	1,522	1,290	1,844	361	781	943	10,175	24,907	1,928	22,979
7,169	1,874	2,176	6,378	5,813	177	2,649	26,236	46,378	10,055	36,323
759	367	485	983	177	98	935	3,804	22,667	1,685	20,982
1,120	220	1,162	797	259	5	690	4,253	20,433	2,400	18,033
40	33	76	87	6	...	309	551	5,718	138	5,580
988	167	1,252	2,143	791	3	406	5,750	23,036	3,980	19,056
268	110	432	323	10	1	141	1,341	10,393	688	9,705
199	65	549	130	12	...	107	1,062	14,477	584	13,893
21,339	6,184	11,236	21,032	9,515	4,213	8,103	81,673	256,006	34,775	221,231
111,110	32,094	76,047	130,598	51,883	62,954	31,567	496,253	1,130,981	218,552	912,429

STATEMENT III.—Cropped area

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	At former							
		Rice.	Juar and its mixture.	Kodo and kutki.	Safed tilli.	Cotton and its mixture.	Sugarcane.	Others.	Total kharif.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<i>Bhandara-Tahsil.</i>									
1	Chakaheti	17,308	227	875	168	19	342	2,019	21,452
2	Chandpur	11,887	1,859	254	21	...	8	985	15,024
3	Ambagarh	13,107	557	1,038	200	...	89	2,296	17,287
4	Tumsar	12,171	3,585	77	97	3	22	2,177	18,132
5	Bhandara	4,452	5,918	121	197	2	...	1,949	12,639
6	Silli-Manegaon	8,703	3,545	233	70	1	2	1,116	13,670
7	Adyal	9,742	263	185	25	8	...	690	10,913
8	Pauni Chauras	12,901	3,901	12	304	...	...	2,865	19,983
9	Pauni Haveli	3,778	1,132	25	207	4	16	1,504	6,666
	Total	94,043	20,987	2,830	1,289	37	979	15,601	135,766
<i>Gondia-Tahsil.</i>									
1	Katori	25,033	1,196	1,450	46	34	22	1,213	28,934
2	Rampalli	29,788	4,562	1,731	110	31	180	1,561	37,363
3	Gondia	30,629	1,698	1,571	68	...	24	2,079	36,069
4	Khadbanda-Pangdi	20,130	2,818	1,177	43	...	...	2,305	26,473
5	Bodalkasa	22,086	3,040	1,088	132	...	...	713	27,059
6	Chorkhamara	15,643	3,081	335	48	13	33	673	19,826
7	South-Kamptha	39,319	73	1,296	7	...	7	944	32,646
8	North-Kamptha	28,103	488	1,345	17	...	1	1,313	31,297
9	Amgaon	25,455	150	1,028	45	9	11	1,729	28,427
10	Bijli	21,802	277	4,854	218	55	3	1,911	29,120
11	Saoli-Dongargaon	13,092	15	928	17	72	...	822	14,946
	Total	262,080	17,398	16,203	751	214	281	15,293	312,220
<i>Sakoli-Tahsil.</i>									
1	Lakhni	16,215	2,654	343	132	21	37	589	19,991
2	Sakoli	12,481	52	124	261	5	393	638	13,954
3	Gondumri	15,909	...	277	245	1	758	1,414	18,604
4	Kitadi	13,150	638	201	551	6	18	535	15,098
5	Sakoli-Chauras	12,484	4,399	53	137	11	...	1,397	18,401
6	Lakhandur	13,326	624	160	308	15	451	580	15,464
7	Nawegaon Baudh	11,975	3	60	18	4	453	444	12,955
8	Palandur	5,804	2	833	72	14	4	854	5,583
9	Dalli	13,217	9	502	229	4	257	2,211	16,429
10	Deori	6,309	11	1,544	48	20	...	1,189	9,121
11	Chichgarh	8,721	15	5,212	329	22	...	1,671	15,970
	Total	127,589	8,407	9,309	2,330	123	2,371	11,521	161,650
	Total for the district	483,712	46,792	28,342	4,370	374	3,631	42,415	609,636

classified according to crops.

Settlement.

Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Lakhori.	Urtil- mung.	Ringni.	Others.	Total rabi.	Total cropped area.	Double cropped.	Net area under crop.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1,495	551	674	2,749	101	17	361	5,951	27,403	3,425	23,978
4,305	1,724	2,677	4,597	957	1,691	992	16,043	31,967	6,259	25,708
5,897	1,017	1,815	975	58	5,660	1,022	16,453	33,710	1,068	32,642
14,675	2,977	6,507	5,827	1,356	2,345	1,730	35,417	53,449	6,398	47,051
11,670	1,529	5,042	1,413	113	666	1,068	21,501	34,140	1,120	33,020
8,274	1,293	2,765	2,530	234	96	924	16,026	29,696	2,146	27,550
4,954	1,069	1,684	2,683	763	44	717	11,914	23,827	3,420	19,407
9,715	3,140	2,520	5,540	8,261	38	1,510	30,724	50,707	11,383	39,324
2,762	737	1,555	853	125	1,375	854	8,151	14,827	464	14,363
63,750	13,947	27,030	27,167	11,968	11,847	9,178	163,250	298,856	35,633	263,173
2,364	1,113	1,113	1,991	41	187	496	7,363	36,267	4,555	31,712
3,440	2,874	2,004	4,447	3,847	98	1,505	18,215	55,578	8,283	47,295
1,518	1,368	730	3,755	1,100	12	840	9,332	45,401	5,246	40,155
2,472	1,378	1,242	3,215	120	455	610	9,472	35,945	5,068	30,877
3,581	1,142	4,366	923	...	...	485	10,431	37,493	2,707	34,696
3,931	907	1,702	1,739	365	71	548	9,263	29,089	1,876	27,213
1,987	1,071	575	5,152	108	37	270	9,200	41,846	5,729	36,117
2,073	1,088	630	3,922	581	9	775	9,283	40,580	4,577	36,003
1,435	936	445	4,268	572	2	508	8,166	36,593	5,265	31,328
679	572	305	1,090	20	...	767	2,933	32,053	1,348	30,705
607	343	215	1,551	31	1	164	2,912	17,858	1,782	16,076
24,050	2,992	15,276	32,050	6,785	852	6,468	96,513	408,733	44,526	364,207
2,286	844	1,211	1,149	45	274	490	6,299	26,290	1,637	24,653
1,052	665	371	789	140	54	501	3,567	17,521	2,072	15,449
531	533	327	1,054	185	1	598	3,629	22,233	2,383	19,850
2,332	1,132	919	894	524	430	883	7,114	22,212	1,603	20,609
6,207	1,261	1,253	4,313	7,421	51	775	22,441	40,922	9,835	31,087
747	633	276	875	141	57	422	3,081	18,545	1,500	17,045
551	262	238	395	45	2	495	1,958	14,913	1,061	13,852
31	62	3	48	...	...	197	341	5,924	100	5,824
608	351	312	720	51	7	286	2,235	18,564	1,190	17,374
135	95	47	90	3	...	43	413	9,534	123	9,411
88	70	70	116	7	...	69	420	16,390	185	16,205
15,008	7,003	4,917	10,373	8,562	876	4,759	51,498	213,148	21,779	191,369
102,848	33,942	43,432	69,590	27,315	13,569	20,435	311,101	920,737	101,988	818,749

STATEMENT IV.—Details

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	At present				
		Occupied area.				Total area occupied.
		Area in cultivation.			Area out of cultivation i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years.	
		Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Bhandara Tahsil.</i>	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
1	Chakaheti	24,195	2,557	26,752	5,670	32,422
2	Chandpur	26,980	1,437	28,417	3,469	31,886
3	Ambagarh	37,371	3,392	40,763	8,797	49,560
4	Tumsar	54,465	2,541	57,006	8,446	65,452
5	Bhandara	38,559	1,728	40,287	7,227	47,514
6	Silli Manegaon	33,572	1,158	34,730	3,952	38,682
7	Adyal	23,515	1,070	24,585	3,465	28,050
8	Pauni Chauras	43,951	649	44,600	1,624	46,224
9	Pauni Haveli	19,751	1,231	20,982	3,588	24,570
	Total	302,359	15,763	318,122	46,238	364,360
	<i>Gondia Tahsil.</i>					
1	Katori	36,508	2,923	39,431	4,021	43,452
2	Rampaili	52,661	3,895	56,556	3,995	60,551
3	Gondia	42,682	4,937	47,619	2,612	50,231
4	Khadbandha Pangdi	31,070	3,718	35,388	3,264	38,652
5	Bodalkasa	36,899	4,376	41,275	3,798	45,078
6	Chorkhamara	30,116	2,959	33,075	3,825	36,900
7	South Kamtha	39,547	5,369	44,916	3,196	48,112
8	North Kamtha	39,594	5,067	44,661	2,439	47,100
9	Angaon	33,252	3,980	37,232	2,511	39,743
10	Bijli	33,282	9,004	42,286	4,514	46,800
11	Saoli Dongargaon	15,628	3,101	18,729	2,410	21,139
	Total	388,839	49,329	438,168	36,585	474,753
	<i>Sakoli Tahsil.</i>					
1	Lakhni	30,304	2,667	32,971	3,725	36,696
2	Sakoli	19,523	2,788	22,311	2,395	24,706
3	Gond Umri	24,873	5,028	29,901	2,404	32,305
4	Kitadi	22,979	2,831	25,810	3,673	29,483
5	Sakoli Chauras	36,313	2,174	38,487	1,238	39,725
6	Lakhandur	20,982	4,241	25,223	3,893	29,116
7	Nawegaon Bandh	18,033	3,386	21,419	2,227	23,646
8	Palandur	5,560	2,444	8,004	1,595	9,599
9	Dalli	19,036	4,590	23,626	3,106	26,732
10	Deori	9,705	5,120	14,825	2,270	17,095
11	Chiegarh	13,893	6,367	20,260	2,675	22,935
	Total	221,231	44,930	266,161	29,201	295,362
	Total for the District	912,429	109,728	1,022,157	112,024	1,134,181

of district area.

Settlement.

Un-occupied area.					Total area of group.	Area irrigated.		
Groves.	Tree forest.	Scrub jungle.	Under water and rock or hill and covered by roads and buildings.	Total un-occupied area.		From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
46	37,529	9,254	10,469	57,298	89,720	11,397	1,177	12,574
53	2,789	3,653	6,170	12,615	44,551	8,365	252	8,617
29	13,256	6,688	6,518	26,491	76,051	7,247	455	7,702
106	1,007	3,306	7,413	11,832	77,284	3,427	295	3,723
55	...	2,743	8,262	11,060	58,574	919	242	1,161
61	8,882	4,224	8,743	21,910	60,592	3,899	187	4,086
44	12,534	3,567	5,239	21,384	49,434	4,156	105	4,261
91	300	2,380	5,432	8,203	54,427	670	96	766
60	13,399	5,469	5,941	24,869	49,439	1,303	45	1,348
545	89,696	41,284	64,187	195,712	560,072	41,383	2,855	44,238
63	8,723	9,970	8,771	27,527	70,979	6,630	797	7,427
55	1,340	8,474	7,958	17,827	78,378	5,710	475	6,185
37	4,720	8,384	5,966	19,107	69,338	4,716	189	4,905
33	13,079	5,840	9,176	28,128	66,780	4,446	1,056	5,502
30	7,013	6,809	8,420	22,272	67,345	6,746	255	7,001
51	4,936	7,033	6,032	18,052	54,952	10,210	406	10,616
42	24,999	7,376	6,291	38,708	83,820	14,672	1,097	15,769
54	1,106	9,120	4,831	15,111	62,211	4,553	155	4,708
43	8,705	9,008	5,317	23,073	62,816	2,845	75	2,920
61	36,692	16,072	16,534	69,359	116,159	2,209	51	2,260
23	36,577	9,307	4,174	50,081	71,220	5,803	20	5,823
492	147,890	97,393	83,470	329,245	803,998	68,590	4,576	73,166
29	10,604	5,036	5,061	20,730	57,426	12,112	189	12,301
81	16,048	6,837	6,849	29,815	54,521	9,698	283	9,981
135	25,160	8,388	9,821	43,504	75,809	13,816	390	14,206
70	9,404	4,439	4,250	18,163	47,646	6,949	299	7,248
21	...	1,462	4,314	5,797	45,532	226	57	283
145	23,327	7,504	7,378	38,354	67,470	10,755	174	10,929
117	30,205	8,495	14,782	53,599	77,245	11,233	368	11,601
7	86,615	4,307	30,546	121,475	131,074	1,587	197	1,784
83	48,798	12,108	12,654	73,613	100,365	9,518	123	9,646
80	38,261	5,577	11,794	55,652	72,747	1,938	18	1,956
9	46,839	9,694	5,929	62,471	89,406	1,524	9	1,533
687	335,261	73,847	113,378	523,173	818,241	79,356	2,112	81,468
1,724	572,847	218,524	261,035	1,048,130	2,182,311	189,329	9,543	198,872

STATEMENT IV.—Details

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	At present Settlement.—(Concl'd.)			
		Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks (irrigation).	Number of plough cattle.	Number of she buffaloes.
1	2	17	18	19	20
<i>Bhandara Tahsil.</i>					
1	Chakaheti	110	549	8,023	531
2	Chandpur	159	294	3,916	1,242
3	Ambagarh	98	676	7,322	1,767
4	Tumsar	184	596	7,663	2,133
5	Bhandara	49	219	4,508	1,147
6	Silli-Manegaon	41	477	6,035	1,212
7	Adyal	42	353	4,638	1,109
8	Pauni Chauras	33	107	5,072	1,369
9	Pauni Haveli	39	227	3,766	666
	Total	755	3,698	52,943	11,176
<i>Gondia Tahsil.</i>					
1	Katori	172	666	9,560	1,160
2	Rampalli	384	930	11,225	1,535
3	Gondia	375	920	10,910	929
4	Khadbandha—Pangdi	168	511	7,668	1,081
5	Bodalkasa	122	642	9,577	1,427
6	Chorkhamara	152	615	7,274	1,211
7	South Kamtha	290	895	12,508	833
8	North Kamtha	205	1,122	10,133	591
9	Amgaon	210	1,097	9,498	570
10	Bijli	94	707	9,704	515
11	Saoli-Dongargaon	121	514	5,426	256
	Total	2,293	8,619	103,483	10,108
<i>Sakoli Tahsil.</i>					
1	Lakhni	120	825	7,932	1,152
2	Sakoli	82	385	6,656	580
3	Cond Umri	85	719	9,492	828
4	Kitadi	80	470	5,550	849
5	Sakoli Chauras	49	20	3,899	1,171
6	Lakhandur	31	277	6,943	602
7	Nawegaon Bandh	145	314	7,694	566
8	Palandur	42	124	2,438	210
9	Dalli	120	661	6,395	372
10	Deori	29	471	3,592	163
11	Chichgarh	35	133	4,553	215
	Total	818	4,399	65,144	6,708
Total for the District		3,866	16,716	221,570	27,992

of district area.—(Concl'd.)

Compare as at former Settlement.						
Area cropped.	Area occupied.	Area irrigated.	Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks.	Number of plough cattle.	Number of she buffaloes.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
13,978	31,556	12,041	71	573	6,736	491
15,708	31,758	5,948	80	250	4,866	905
32,672	47,586	7,680	51	670	6,525	1,126
47,151	63,880	4,117	89	326	6,389	1,854
33,020	46,290	1,569	28	124	3,336	961
27,550	35,631	5,286	21	207	4,389	1,396
19,407	25,313	6,498	33	402	3,620	570
39,324	44,933	1,012	25	84	3,864	1,268
14,363	21,311	2,124	32	151	2,701	602
263,173	348,058	46,275	439	2,797	42,426	9,173
33,742	42,623	12,427	175	450	8,600	936
47,295	59,701	9,698	311	696	10,125	1,383
40,155	49,037	16,322	431	993	10,127	784
30,877	38,084	12,726	183	764	7,424	1,190
34,696	44,432	12,034	49	836	8,501	1,183
2,213	35,758	9,467	20	658	5,551	1,082
30,117	43,755	20,203	90	1,208	10,118	662
30,003	47,075	14,513	171	1,102	9,512	576
31,328	39,595	13,616	72	1,118	8,813	543
30,705	42,298	7,262	17	817	7,350	163
16,076	21,205	7,386	56	540	4,429	219
364,207	463,473	135,554	1,584	9,182	90,550	8,721
2,653	34,079	11,197	52	822	6,332	865
15,449	21,101	8,708	85	299	4,639	345
19,850	26,707	12,300	33	486	6,322	557
20,519	27,854	7,207	64	450	5,065	792
31,087	39,172	249	27	19	3,743	1,226
17,045	25,892	8,912	42	282	5,173	632
13,852	19,182	9,385	106	248	5,081	350
5,824	8,573	1,561	20	106	1,572	131
12,474	23,979	9,465	27	626	5,200	161
9,411	15,165	2,785	9	334	2,693	95
16,205	24,016	2,246	11	163	3,669	92
191,369	264,823	74,015	476	3,835	40,489	5,246
818,749	1,076,354	255,844	2,490	15,814	182,465	23,140

STATEMENT V-A.—Details of holdings

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	As			
		Held by Malguzar.			
		As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>Bhandara Tahsil.</i>					
1	Chakaheti ...	6,599	1,663	8,262	1,125
2	Chandpur ...	6,706	1,560	8,266	989
3	Ambagarh ...	6,624	1,059	7,683	1,108
4	Tumsar ...	9,912	1,310	11,222	1,992
5	Bhandara ...	6,615	778	7,393	2,033
6	Silli-Manegaon ...	6,437	1,018	7,455	1,171
7	Adyal ...	5,047	1,346	6,393	858
8	Pauni Chauras ...	2,796	1,092	3,888	569
9	Pauni Haveli ...	7,338	602	7,940	983
	Total ...	58,074	10,428	68,502	10,823
<i>Gondia Tahsil.</i>					
1	Katori ...	7,136	1,950	9,086	1,451
2	Rampalli ...	9,134	2,378	11,512	2,040
3	Gondia ...	6,920	1,556	8,476	1,074
4	Khadbanda Pangdi ...	6,074	1,006	7,080	1,077
5	Bodalkasa ...	7,787	2,107	9,894	843
6	Chorkhamara ...	6,831	1,582	8,413	1,095
7	South Kamtha ...	8,225	1,446	9,671	1,175
8	North Kamtha ...	6,365	1,239	7,604	990
9	Amgaon ...	5,577	757	6,334	1,172
10	Bijli ...	7,505	2,107	9,612	1,198
11	Saoli Dongargaon ...	4,288	907	5,195	780
	Total ...	75,842	17,035	92,877	12,895
<i>Sakoli Tahsil.</i>					
1	Lakhni ...	5,315	1,189	6,504	753
2	Sakoli ...	3,643	1,282	4,925	384
3	Gondumri ...	6,703	1,965	8,668	1,217
4	Kitadi ...	5,685	839	6,524	834
5	Sakoli-Chauras ...	6,520	734	7,254	1,107
6	Lakhandur ...	4,378	1,103	5,481	933
7	Nawegaon Bandh ...	4,461	1,139	5,600	671
8	Palandur ...	1,388	486	1,874	138
9	Dalli ...	5,103	1,763	6,866	712
10	Deori ...	2,709	986	3,695	209
11	Chichgarh ...	2,955	987	3,942	160
	Total ...	48,860	12,473	61,333	7,118
	Total for the District ...	182,776	39,936	222,712	30,841

(At attestation as compared with last Settlement.)

Settlement.

Held by malik-makbuzas.		Held by revenue free grantees.		Held by absolute occupancy tenants.		Held by Occupancy tenants.	
Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
171	1,989	...	...	657	3,132	1,656	8,476
294	2,934	...	...	905	6,581	1,513	9,061
127	1,090	...	...	678	6,488	1,974	16,309
566	6,580	3	49	1,050	10,655	2,477	23,620
354	5,152	4	84	442	5,768	1,240	17,008
258	2,110	1	1	314	3,470	1,307	12,094
169	1,439	...	...	184	1,897	970	8,263
250	2,250	2	8	98	1,113	831	8,227
839	6,885	12	53	723	6,329	1,952	17,526
3,037	30,329	22	195	5,031	45,433	13,920	120,584
188	2,253	...	...	681	5,249	2,194	13,454
327	2,753	...	...	903	8,202	2,810	20,565
67	320	...	...	493	4,234	2,510	17,319
180	1,623	...	...	652	5,205	2,045	13,785
611	4,264	...	...	792	4,856	2,276	14,063
380	2,972	...	...	329	2,082	1,554	11,627
104	1,202	...	...	365	3,323	1,805	13,084
47	499	...	...	472	4,620	1,712	14,564
170	1,616	...	...	443	3,848	1,583	11,382
59	1,201	...	...	121	1,490	833	8,776
26	395	...	...	70	1,078	456	3,961
1,091	19,598	...	...	5,327	45,087	19,778	142,580
102	1,447	...	...	525	4,192	1,330	10,781
92	700	1	165	193	1,253	786	5,712
207	1,436	...	...	355	2,370	776	4,641
228	2,123	...	...	405	3,647	1,037	7,703
617	5,436	...	...	370	4,513	1,555	13,394
128	1,758	...	...	339	3,139	786	5,779
42	679	...	...	73	980	511	4,256
2	95	...	...	3	19	67	656
66	1,342	...	...	83	953	529	4,302
10	123	...	...	6	88	122	1,431
...	...	...	...	...	...	96	1,621
1,584	15,139	1	165	2,352	21,154	7,596	6,0276
6,720	65,066	23	360	12,730	111,674	14,294	323,440

STATEMENT V-A.—Details of holdings

Serial No.	Name of assessment group.	At present Settlement.—(Concl'd.)			
		Held by Ordinary tenants.		Held by service tenants.	Total tenants area of columns 12, 14 and 16.
		Number of holdings.	Area.		
1	2	15	16	17	18
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	<i>Bhandara Tahsil.</i>				
1	Chakaheti ...	2,261	10,448	115	22,056
2	Chandpur ...	820	5,007	37	20,649
3	Ambagarh ...	1,845	17,765	225	40,562
4	Tumsar ...	1,063	13,229	37	47,564
5	Bhandara ...	1,157	11,942	167	24,718
6	Silli Manegaon ...	1,762	13,555	97	29,119
7	Adyal ...	1,127	9,983	75	20,143
8	Pauni Chauras ...	1,158	8,915	169	18,255
9	Pauni Haveli ...	1,043	7,278	212	31,133
	Total ...	12,236	98,182	1,135	264,199
	<i>Gondia Tahsil.</i>				
1	Katori ...	2,876	13,378	32	32,081
2	Rampaili ...	3,326	17,462	57	46,229
3	Gondia ...	4,411	19,283	99	40,836
4	Khadbanda Pangdi ...	2,102	10,835	124	29,825
5	Bedalkasa ...	2,691	11,928	68	30,847
6	Chorkhamara ...	2,301	10,850	56	25,459
7	South Kamtha ...	3,947	17,730	102	34,137
8	North Kamtha ...	5,326	19,782	31	38,966
9	Amgaon ...	3,120	16,387	176	31,617
10	Bijli ...	3,513	25,500	221	35,766
11	Saoli-Dongargaon ...	2,003	10,467	43	15,506
	Total ...	33,706	173,602	1,009	361,269
	<i>Sakoli Tahsil.</i>				
1	Lakhni ...	2,602	13,669	103	28,642
2	Sakoli ...	2,431	11,660	91	18,825
3	Gondumri ...	3,343	15,039	151	22,050
4	Kitadi ...	1,483	9,268	218	20,618
5	Sakoli-Chauras ...	1,374	8,885	253	26,792
6	Lakhandur ...	2,403	12,786	173	21,704
7	Nawegaon Bandh ...	2,072	11,593	138	17,229
8	Palandur ...	854	6,810	145	7,485
9	Dalli ...	2,811	12,975	315	18,230
10	Deori ...	1,580	11,748	10	13,267
11	Chichgarh ...	1,871	20,203	163	21,830
	Total ...	22,824	1,35,242	1,760	216,672
	Total for the District ...	68,766	407,026	2,904	842,140

(At attestation as compared with last Settlement.)

Compare as at former Settlement.

Held by Malguzars.	Held by malik- makbuzas.	Held by revenue free grantees.	Held by absolute occupancy tenants.	Held by occupancy tenants.	Held by ordinary tenants.	Held by service tenants.	Total tenants area columns. 22, 23 and 24.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
8,346	1,984	..	3,317	9,109	8,618	182	21,044
7,911	2,569	6	6,875	8,931	5,045	169	20,851
8,271	1,067	...	6,578	15,039	16,612	291	38,229
11,365	6,609	49	11,059	21,253	13,539	186	45,851
7,340	5,094	193	5,956	16,682	10,865	211	33,503
7,484	2,082	4	3,599	11,071	11,450	334	26,120
6,280	1,427	9	2,009	6,155	9,409	211	17,574
4,537	2,205	37	1,162	5,739	7,533	284	14,434
7,930	6,750	203	6,580	17,101	6,257	385	29,938
69,464	30,187	501	47,135	111,081	89,328	2,253	247,544
9,513	2,258	...	5,521	13,849	11,542	71	30,912
11,891	2,652	...	8,582	21,933	14,691	160	45,206
8,853	768	...	4,474	17,706	16,838	159	39,018
7,527	1,624	...	5,545	14,689	9,131	239	28,765
9,970	4,299	...	5,041	13,841	11,291	180	30,173
8,231	3,012	...	3,239	11,560	9,691	86	24,490
9,929	1,185	...	3,487	13,244	15,894	310	32,625
8,293	501	...	4,812	15,139	18,353	129	38,304
7,721	1,610	...	4,013	11,333	14,411	478	29,757
11,346	1,326	...	1,633	7,710	20,975	286	29,418
5,978	421	...	1,274	4,307	9,567	39	15,148
99,252	19,716	..	47,621	144,711	151,484	2,137	343,816
7,183	1,439	...	4,366	9,662	11,363	187	25,391
5,183	699	163	1,329	4,088	10,103	117	15,520
7,990	1,451	...	2,546	3,504	12,053	126	18,103
6,758	2,140	...	3,715	7,144	8,023	260	18,882
7,151	5,444	116	4,653	13,266	8,278	424	26,197
5,355	1,759	...	3,289	5,696	10,078	266	19,063
5,547	665	...	1,115	3,039	9,199	116	13,353
2,408	100	...	46	685	5,273	118	6,004
7,072	1,149	...	1,006	3,771	10,426	153	15,203
5,102	124	...	172	1,505	7,653	34	9,330
5,743	...	...	...	1,341	15,289	90	16,630
65,492	14,973	281	22,237	53,701	1,07,738	1,891	1,83,676
234,908	64,886	782	116,993	309,493	348,550	6,281	775,036

STATEMENT V-B.—Details of

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	At annouce							
		Held by malguzars.				Held by malik-makbusas.		Held by revenue free grantees.	
		As sir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of total leased.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<i>Bhandara Tahsil.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
1	Chakaheti ...	6,599	1,663	8,262	1,125	171	1,989	...	...
2	Chandpur ...	6,768	1,543	8,311	989	296	2,933	...	...
3	Ambagarh ...	6,598	1,170	7,768	1,108	127	1,090	...	...
4	Tumsar ...	9,999	1,285	11,284	1,992	551	6,389	20	153
5	Bhandara ...	6,520	708	7,228	2,033	363	4,944	5	85
6	Silli Manegaon ...	6,414	1,015	7,429	1,171	154	1,973	5	33
7	Adyal ...	4,964	1,237	6,201	858	151	1,365	2	40
8	Pauni Chauras ...	7,400	636	8,036	983	827	6,836	12	53
9	Pauni Haveli ...	2,831	1,123	3,954	569	257	2,274	1	3
	Total for the Tahsil ...	58,093	10,380	68,473	10,828	2,897	29,793	45	367
	<i>Gondia Tahsil.</i>								
1	Katori ...	7,136	1,950	9,086	1,451	186	2,253	...	...
2	Rampaili ...	9,134	2,378	11,512	2,040	327	2,753	...	...
3	Gondia ...	6,920	1,556	8,476	1,074	67	820	...	...
4	Khadhandha Pangdi ...	6,133	997	7,130	1,077	114	1,610	...	...
5	Bodalkasa ...	7,858	2,060	9,918	843	452	4,263	...	...
6	Chorkhamara ...	6,831	1,582	8,413	1,095	320	2,972	...	...
7	South Kamtha ...	8,225	1,446	9,671	1,175	104	1,202	...	...
8	North Kamtha ...	6,384	1,251	7,635	990	50	483	...	...
9	Amgaon ...	5,519	856	6,375	1,172	164	1,581	...	...
10	Bijli ...	7,493	2,265	9,758	1,198	59	1,201	...	...
11	Saoli Dongargaon ...	4,288	907	5,195	780	26	395	...	...
	Total for the Tahsil ...	75,921	17,248	93,169	12,895	1,871	19,533	...	...
	<i>Sakoli Tahsil.</i>								
1	Lakhni ...	5,315	1,189	6,504	753	192	1,447	...	...
2	Sakoli ...	3,643	1,282	4,925	384	92	700	1	165
3	Gond Umri ...	6,703	1,965	8,668	1,217	207	1,436	...	...
4	Kitadi ...	5,685	839	6,524	834	228	2,123	...	...
5	Sakoli Chauras ...	6,520	734	7,254	1,107	617	5,436	...	...
6	Lakhandur ...	4,378	1,103	5,481	933	128	1,758	...	...
7	Nawegaon Bandh ...	4,461	1,133	5,600	671	42	679	...	...
8	Palandur ...	1,388	486	1,874	138	2	95	...	...
9	Dalli ...	5,103	1,763	6,866	712	66	1,342	...	...
10	Deori ...	2,709	986	3,695	209	10	123	...	...
11	Chichgarh ...	2,955	987	3,942	160	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Tahsil ...	48,860	12,473	61,333	7,118	1,584	15,139	1	165
	Total for the District ...	1,82,874	40,101	2,22,975	30,841	6,352	64,465	46	532

holdings at announcement.

ment.								Remarks.
Held by Absolute-occupancy tenants.		Held by Occupancy tenants.		Held by Ordinary tenants.		Held by service tenants.	Total tenants area (Total of columns 11, 13 and 15).	
Number of holdings	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
637	3,132	1,656	8,476	2,261	10,448	115	22,656	
902	6,536	1,551	9,137	814	4,851	243	20,524	
699	6,474	1,943	16,457	1,770	17,763	209	40,694	
1,040	10,654	2,158	23,743	939	13,197	92	47,594	
438	5,724	1,232	16,650	793	11,711	190	34,085	
318	3,440	1,271	12,361	1,456	13,880	156	29,681	
188	1,902	934	7,984	1,159	10,127	181	20,013	
717	6,325	1,928	17,596	678	7,227	252	31,058	
94	1,116	836	8,212	971	8,778	233	18,106	
5,041	45,303	13,509	120,526	10,821	97,982	1,671	2,63,811	
681	5,249	2,194	13,454	2,876	13,378	32	32,081	
909	8,202	2,810	20,565	3,326	17,462	57	46,229	
493	4,234	2,510	17,319	4,411	19,283	99	40,836	
673	5,204	2,029	13,765	1,509	10,807	191	29,776	
696	4,857	2,272	14,084	1,859	11,848	180	30,789	
329	2,982	1,554	11,627	2,301	10,850	56	25,459	
365	3,323	1,805	13,084	3,947	17,730	102	34,137	
480	4,612	1,768	14,557	2,224	19,741	77	38,910	
448	3,800	1,572	11,285	2,524	16,115	215	31,209	
131	1,551	823	8,595	3,037	24,837	314	34,989	
70	1,078	456	3,561	2,003	10,467	43	15,506	
5,275	45,092	19,793	1,42,296	20,817	1,72,518	1,366	3,59,906	
525	4,192	1,330	10,781	2,602	13,669	103	28,642	
193	1,253	786	5,712	2,431	11,860	91	18,825	
355	2,370	777	4,641	3,343	15,039	151	22,050	
405	3,647	1,037	7,703	1,483	9,268	212	20,618	
370	4,513	1,555	13,394	1,374	8,885	253	26,792	
339	3,139	786	5,779	2,403	12,786	173	21,704	
73	980	511	4,256	2,072	11,593	138	17,229	
3	19	67	656	854	6,810	145	7,485	
83	953	529	4,202	2,811	12,975	315	18,030	
6	88	122	1,431	1,580	11,748	10	13,267	
...	...	96	1,621	1,871	20,209	163	21,830	
2,352	21,154	7,596	60,276	22,824	1,35,242	1,760	2,16,672	
12,668	1,11,549	48,898	3,23,098	63,462	4,05,742	4,797	8,40,389	

STATEMENT V-C.—Details of holdings by

Serial No.	Name of Zamindari.	At pre-									
		Held by malguzars.			Area of Total leased.	Held by malik-makbusas.		Held by Revenue free grantees.		Held by absolute occupancy tenants.	
		Assir.	Other than sir.	Total.		Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gondia Tahsil.											
1	Wadad	4,456	545	5,001	908	54	763	...	...	542	4,461
2	Kamtha	17,983	2,912	20,895	2,729	194	2,361	...	...	1,032	11,379
3	Gangejhari	106	33	139	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Majitpur	134	51	185	77	16	145	...	...	...	...
5	Amgaon	4,452	689	5,141	972	38	549	...	...	250	2,493
6	Fukimeta	484	156	640	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bijli Senior branch	1,192	428	1,620	74	14	111	...	...	15	127
8	Bijli Junior branch	2,503	513	3,116	429	18	524	...	...	73	786
9	Darekasa	231	73	304	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Salekasa	369	72	441	126	1	7	...	...	...	...
11	Palkheda	1,660	513	2,173	372	7	185	...	...	25	293
12	Nansari I	478	21	499	60	40	375	...	...	109	667
13	Nansari II	296	40	336	66	7	36	...	...	36	245
14	Tirkhedi	938	408	1,346	146	2	91	...	...	7	111
15	Malpuri	303	114	417	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Purada	1,317	410	1,727	199	24	468	...	...	26	466
17	Dongurii	332	65	397	74	...	...	...	...	25	329
	Total	37,334	7,043	44,377	6,382	415	5,615	...	...	2,140	21,357
Sakoli Tahsil.											
1	Chichgarh	4,281	1,208	5,489	261	3	238	...	...	36	460
2	Palasgaon Palandur	409	129	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Khajri	231	40	271	24	20	386	...	...	14	242
4	Deori Kishori	814	109	1,013	109	10	123	...	...	6	88
5	Salegaon	424	105	529	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bhagi	752	304	1,057	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Chichewada	547	290	837	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Gondumari	700	229	929	127	13	83	...	...	18	65
9	Dawa	1,552	489	2,041	259	2	75	...	...	37	273
10	Chikhli	240	65	305	2	7	84	...	...	11	156
11	Jambli	246	15	261	22	...	...	...	...	6	153
12	Umri	519	193	712	61	...	...	...	...	2	57
13	Mahagaon	318	52	370	128	3	67	...	...	40	431
14	Tudmapuri	307	165	472	57	...	...	...	...	14	180
15	Arjuni	683	306	989	31	5	80	...	...	33	223
16	Dalli	783	420	1,203	100	40	966	...	...	1	126
17	Rajoli	398	254	652	13	...	...	...	...	3	19
18	Khairi	290	102	392	68	1	7	...	...	10	109
19	Palasgaon	142	46	188	40	...	...	...	...	12	268
20	Kanhadgaon	85	25	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	13,722	4,636	18,358	1,394	104	2,109	...	...	243	2,850

Zamindaris in the Bhandara District.

sent.						At Settlement.							
Held by occupancy tenants.		Held by ordinary tenants.		Held by service tenants.	Total tenants area of columns 12, 14 and 16.	Held by malguzars.	Held by malik- mak- buzas.	Held by Revenue free grantees.	Held by absolute occu- pancy tenants.	Held by occupancy tenants.	Held by ordinary tenants.	Held by service tenants.	Total tenants area of columns 22, 23 and 24.
Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.										
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1,686	1,340	1,673	8,026	86	21,827	5,554	767	...	4,650	12,325	7,426	148	24,401
5,313	30,455	9,967	49,640	174	1,00,474	22,253	2,318	...	12,006	40,345	45,062	1,000	97,413
23	133	140	867	10	1,000	351	...	...	...	202	487	18	689
...	...	139	965	...	965	273	150	...	...	...	184	...	184
1,037	7,767	1,408	13,336	163	23,596	6,161	550	...	2,623	7,838	11,873	378	22,334
53	561	191	831	...	1,393	574	...	...	...	566	955	...	1,521
201	1,079	557	3,740	...	5,546	1,607	114	...	127	1,139	3,533	63	4,799
477	4,127	1,334	6,224	75	11,837	3,302	525	...	885	4,478	5,442	111	10,811
7	67	233	2,259	104	2,451	437	...	...	...	24	1,548	74	1,572
5	87	149	1,050	...	1,137	706	7	...	...	14	519	7	533
213	1,192	859	3,368	22	5,253	2,161	212	...	337	1,646	2,841	24	4,824
246	1,574	250	1,357	9	3,598	688	575	...	672	1,483	1,156	31	3,311
150	1,305	197	681	3	2,131	402	36	...	148	1,138	577	64	1,963
68	685	388	2,147	38	3,043	1,712	91	...	128	641	1,630	31	2,399
11	131	264	1,407	...	1,558	415	...	...	...	209	1,074	...	1,283
71	1,122	617	5,127	...	6,775	2,035	589	...	403	1,391	4,296	...	6,180
31	254	17	340	...	938	443	...	...	354	180	317	45	851
9,592	73,515	18,453	1,01,625	684	1,96,517	49,088	5,734	...	22,523	73,619	88,926	7,995	1,85,068
248	3,006	2,700	25,510	181	28,976	7,694	236	...	466	2,610	19,390	136	22,466
18	121	199	2,020	27	2,171	763	...	...	...	177	1,787	22	1,964
77	246	173	792	4	1,560	276	287	...	255	532	625	7	1,412
69	810	457	2,603	...	3,501	1,373	124	...	88	814	2,088	8	2,990
19	119	245	2,156	...	2,315	810	...	...	...	158	1,516	10	1,674
15	212	363	2,721	...	2,953	1,804	...	...	...	155	1,794	...	1,949
12	112	381	3,046	10	3,188	935	...	...	84	318	1,517	4	1,919
44	217	423	2,407	...	2,929	895	87	...	72	271	1,965	8	2,308
185	1,415	698	2,836	46	4,344	1,907	75	...	309	1,207	2,300	71	3,816
19	117	104	463	...	816	233	84	...	156	159	417	...	732
31	344	146	556	...	1,033	342	...	...	153	92	467	6	712
62	520	248	1,472	61	2,058	772	...	...	57	401	978	61	1,436
48	425	324	2,349	26	3,205	414	66	...	431	381	1,389	21	2,201
37	410	266	1,519	7	2,109	445	...	...	180	243	881	2	1,304
79	571	372	1,666	5	2,460	1,029	74	...	225	521	1,675	5	2,421
77	711	775	4,440	216	5,317	1,474	780	...	157	757	3,743	163	4,657
2	55	191	1,533	30	1,609	629	...	...	46	42	1,055	31	1,143
27	176	215	844	10	1,129	362	7	...	109	175	413	24	697
4	8	80	585	...	891	209	...	...	273	28	470	...	772
2	23	...	...	...	23	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,075	10,277	8,260	59,520	683	72,597	2,575	1,920	...	3,061	9,041	44,470	579	56,572

STATEMENT VI-A.—Details of malik-

Serial No.	Name of assessment Group.	At last Settlement.					Before revision.				
		Malik-makbuz.	Absolute occupancy.	Occu-pancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makbuz.	Absolute occupancy.	Occu-pancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Bhandara Tahsil.</i>											
1	Chakaheti	1,408	4,135	8,892	6,026	19,053	1,408	3,576	8,308	7,227	1,560
	Rate per acre	0 11 4	1 3 11	0 15 7	0 11 2	0 14 6	0 11 4	1 4 4	0 15 11	0 11 1	0 14 3
2	Chandpur	2,946	7,255	9,624	5,536	22,415	2,941	6,081	9,660	4,963	21,604
	Rate per acre	0 15 11	1 0 11	1 1 3	1 1 7	1 1 2	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 1 1	0 15 10	1 0 11
3	Ambagarh	849	6,077	11,033	11,645	18,755	868	6,005	12,049	11,701	20,755
	Rate per acre	0 12 9	0 14 9	0 11 9	0 11 3	0 12 0	0 12 9	0 14 10	0 11 10	0 10 6	0 11 9
4	Tumsar	7,145	12,050	21,586	14,728	49,364	7,111	11,594	23,694	14,221	49,509
	Rate per acre	1 1 4	1 1 5	1 0 3	1 1 5	1 0 11	1 1 3	1 1 5	1 0 1	1 0 1	1 0 8
5	Bhandara	4,232	5,561	15,375	10,297	31,233	4,368	5,370	15,824	11,680	33,274
	Rate per acre	0 13 4	0 14 11	0 14 9	0 15 2	0 14 11	0 13 7	0 14 11	0 14 11	0 14 11	0 14 11
6	Silli Manegaon	1,652	3,558	10,633	11,153	25,344	1,576	3,415	11,529	12,825	27,769
	Rate per acre	0 12 8	0 15 10	0 15 4	0 15 7	0 15 6	0 12 7	0 15 9	0 15 3	0 15 2	0 15 4
7	Adyal	1,135	2,208	6,418	9,871	18,497	1,158	2,109	8,412	10,087	20,608
	Rate per acre	0 12 9	1 1 7	1 0 8	1 0 9	1 0 1	0 12 11	1 1 9	1 0 4	1 0 4	1 0 5
8	Pauni Chauras	8,258	8,143	20,747	7,590	36,480	8,466	7,787	21,100	9,088	37,975
	Rate per acre	1 3 7	1 3 10	1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 6	1 3 8	1 3 8	1 3 4	1 4 2	1 3 7
9	Pauni Haveli	1,860	1,223	5,193	6,534	13,110	1,900	1,203	7,390	7,865	16,448
	Rate per acre	0 13 6	1 0 10	0 14 6	0 14 3	0 14 6	0 13 6	1 1 4	0 14 4	0 14 2	0 14 6
Total for the Tahsil		20,485	50,210	10,950	83,540	2,45,251	22,796	48,440	1,18,046	89,057	2,55,543
Rate per acre		0 15 8	1 1 1	0 15 9	0 15 0	0 15 9	0 15 9	1 1 1	0 15 8	0 14 7	0 15 6

makbuzas and tenants payments.

As revised.					As deduced.				
Malik makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,074	4,732	10,721	8,863	24,321	2,575	4,789	10,545	8,662	23,995
1 0 8	1 8 2	1 4 3	0 13 7	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...
4,445	9,717	13,043	6,313	29,073	4,638	10,082	13,078	6,688	29,248
1 7 2	1 7 9	1 6 10	1 4 10	1 6 8	...	...	...	...	...
1,109	7,568	15,524	14,390	37,462	1,217	7,414	15,306	13,562	35,282
0 3	1 2 8	0 15 1	0 13 0	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...
9,807	15,782	32,019	17,560	65,761	10,326	16,265	32,545	17,499	66,309
1 8 7	1 7 8	1 5 7	1 5 9	1 6 1	...	...	...	...	...
6,359	7,283	21,213	14,037	42,583	6,889	7,509	21,582	13,794	42,885
1 4 7	1 4 4	1 4 5	1 3 3	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
2,440	4,835	15,872	16,245	36,953	2,628	4,997	15,865	16,029	35,891
1 3 9	1 6 6	1 4 7	1 2 9	1 3 11	...	...	...	...	...
1,595	2,834	11,078	12,749	26,661	1,742	2,885	10,830	12,447	26,162
1 2 8	1 7 10	1 6 2	1 4 2	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	...
1,787	10,745	29,072	11,209	51,027	12,538	10,977	29,718	10,669	51,364
1 1 7	1 11 2	1 10 7	1 8 10	1 10 3	...	...	...	...	...
2,079	1,533	9,722	9,562	21,223	2,817	1,503	9,774	9,687	20,954
1 2 10	1 6 1	1 2 11	1 2 2	1 2 9	...	...	...	...	...
42,015	65,937	1,58,244	1,11,783	3,35,064	45,370	66,421	1,50,243	1,08,437	3,34,101
1 6 7	1 7 0	1 5 1	1 2 3	1 4 4	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT VI-A.—Details of *malik-*

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	At last Settlement.					Before revision.				
		Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Gondia Tahsil</i>										
1	Katori	1,923	5,918	14,948	12,031	33,897	1,921	5,618	14,634	13,551	23,803
	Rate per acre	0 13 7	1 1 2	1 1 3	1 0 8	1 1 0	0 13 8	1 1 1	1 1 5	1 0 3	1 0 11
2	Rampalli	2,505	9,389	23,513	15,270	48,172	2,574	8,997	22,170	18,015	49,182
	Rate per acre	0 14 11	1 1 6	1 1 2	1 0 8	1 1 1	0 15 0	1 1 7	1 1 3	1 0 7	1 1 1
3	Gondia	768	4,749	18,314	17,862	40,925	784	4,504	17,857	18,973	41,334
	Rate per acre	0 15 5	1 1 0	1 0 7	1 1 0	1 0 9	0 15 4	1 1 0	1 0 6	0 15 10	1 0 3
4	Khadbanda Pangli	1,338	6,069	16,157	9,502	31,728	1,538	5,726	15,511	10,570	31,807
	Rate per acre	0 15 4	1 1 6	1 2 4	1 0 8	1 1 8	0 15 4	1 1 7	1 2 0	0 15 9	1 1 1
5	Bodalkasa	4,438	5,602	15,658	11,656	32,916	4,432	5,431	15,897	11,673	33,001
	Rate per acre	1 0 6	1 1 9	1 2 1	1 0 6	1 1 5	1 0 8	1 1 11	1 2 1	0 15 0	1 1 2
6	Chorkhamara	3,457	3,335	13,166	10,608	27,109	3,413	3,120	13,194	11,324	27,648
	Rate per acre	1 2 4	1 0 6	1 2 3	1 1 6	1 1 9	1 2 4	1 0 10	1 2 2	1 0 9	1 1 5
7	South Kamtha	1,079	3,893	14,798	15,720	34,011	1,075	3,683	14,123	16,597	34,402
	Rate per acre	0 14 7	1 1 10	1 1 5	0 15 10	1 0 8	0 14 7	1 1 9	1 1 4	0 15 1	1 0 3
8	North Kamtha	469	5,001	15,636	19,115	39,752	467	4,816	15,188	20,689	40,693
	Rate per acre	0 15 0	1 0 8	1 0 6	1 0 8	1 0 7	0 15 0	1 0 8	1 0 8	1 0 7	1 0 9
9	Amgaon	1,935	3,669	10,514	14,046	28,229	1,939	3,541	10,882	15,704	30,127
	Rate per acre	0 10 3	0 14 8	0 14 10	0 15 7	0 15 2	0 10 3	0 14 9	0 15 4	0 15 5	0 15 4
10	Bijli	760	1,116	6,120	12,922	20,158	643	1,011	6,997	16,318	24,226
	Rate per acre ..	0 9 2	0 10 11	0 12 8	0 10 4	0 11 0	0 8 7	0 10 10	0 12 9	0 10 3	0 10 10
11	Saoli Dongargaon	447	898	3,482	7,690	12,070	423	759	3,368	9,297	13,464
	Rate per acre ..	1 1 0	0 11 3	0 12 11	0 12 10	0 12 9	1 1 2	0 11 10	0 13 7	0 14 3	0 13 1
	Total for the Tahsil	18,435	49,639	1,51,996	1,46,422	3,47,967	18,329	47,256	1,49,820	1,62,611	3,59,687
	Rate per acre	0 14 11	1 0 8	1 0 10	0 15 6	1 0 2	0 15 0	1 0 9	1 0 10	0 15 1	1 0 0

makbuzas and tenants payments.—(Contd).

As revised.					As deduced.				
Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,880	7,513	19,011	17,254	43,778	3,273	7,847	19,399	17,206	44,452
1 4 5	1 6 11	1 6 7	1 4 8	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
3,861	12,275	29,911	22,796	64,982	4,422	12,786	31,054	22,697	66,537
1 6 5	1 7 11	1 7 3	1 4 1	1 6 6	...	...	...	...	...
1,146	6,029	23,644	24,291	53,964	1,334	6,488	25,078	24,909	56,475
1 7 0	1 6 9	1 5 10	1 4 0	1 5 2	...	...	...	...	...
2,307	7,875	22,553	13,727	42,155	2,768	8,401	21,646	13,919	43,966
1 6 0	1 8 3	1 7 11	1 4 4	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
6,279	7,192	21,107	15,069	43,368	6,857	7,495	21,877	15,367	44,739
1 7 7	1 7 8	1 8 0	1 4 4	1 6 6	...	...	...	...	...
4,790	4,334	17,272	14,270	35,876	5,254	4,674	17,957	14,573	37,204
1 9 9	1 7 3	1 7 9	1 5 1	1 6 7	...	...	...	...	...
1,563	4,805	18,242	21,559	44,706	1,806	4,996	19,085	22,055	46,136
1 4 9	1 7 2	1 6 5	1 3 7	1 5 1	...	...	...	...	...
688	6,467	20,060	26,536	53,063	747	6,733	20,912	26,656	54,301
1 6 9	1 6 5	1 7 4	1 5 6	1 5 10	...	...	...	...	...
1,638	4,926	14,444	19,745	39,115	2,024	5,244	14,886	19,595	39,725
1 0 7	1 4 9	1 4 6	1 3 7	1 4 1	...	...	...	...	...
1,025	1,542	9,194	19,736	30,472	1,330	1,731	9,628	19,540	30,899
0 13 8	0 15 11	1 1 1	0 12 9	0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...
554	1,123	4,405	11,459	16,987	610	1,342	4,764	11,517	17,623
1 6 5	0 8	1 1 10	1 1 6	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...
26,731	64,081	1,97,943	2,06,442	4,68,467	30,425	67,737	2,06,286	2,08,034	4,82,057
1 5 11	1 5 8	1 6 3	1 3 2	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT VI-A.—Details of *m^{al}ik-*

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	At last Settlement.					Before revision.				
		Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occu-pancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occu-pancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Sakoli Tahsil.</i>										
1	Lakhni	1,369	4,961	10,513	11,974	27,448	1,372	4,782	11,640	13,440	29,862
	Rate per acre	0 15 3	1 2 2	1 1 5	1 0 10	1 1 4	0 15 2	1 2 3	1 1 4	0 15 9	1 0 9
2	Sakoli	782	1,269	3,962	8,857	14,088	782	1,157	5,204	10,248	16,609
	Rate per acre	1 1 11	0 15 3	0 15 6	0 14 0	0 14 6	1 1 10	0 14 9	0 14 7	0 13 10	0 14 2
3	Gondumri	1,449	2,269	3,087	9,617	14,973	1,443	2,125	3,751	12,341	18,217
	Rate per acre	1 0 0	0 14 3	0 14 1	0 12 9	0 13 3	1 0 1	0 14 4	0 12 11	0 13 2	0 13 3
4	Kitadi	1,625	3,648	6,919	7,721	18,288	1,610	3,572	7,516	8,781	19,869
	Rate per acre	0 12 3	0 15 9	0 15 6	0 15 5	0 15 6	0 12 2	0 15 8	0 15 7	0 15 3	0 15 5
5	Sakoli Chauras	5,952	5,056	14,286	8,255	27,597	6,006	4,910	14,118	8,533	27,861
	Rate per acre	1 1 6	1 1 5	1 1 3	0 15 11	1 0 10	1 1 8	1 1 5	1 1 5	0 15 7	1 0 10
6	Lakhandur	832	2,945	4,791	8,685	16,421	833	2,836	5,141	10,585	18,562
	Rate per acre	0 7 7	0 14 4	0 13 5	0 13 9	0 13 2	0 7 7	0 14 5	0 14 3	0 13 3	0 13 8
7	Nawegaon Bandh	509	833	3,065	8,281	12,179	516	709	3,969	10,152	14,830
	Rate per acre	0 12 2	0 11 11	1 0 2	0 14 5	0 14 7	0 12 2	0 11 7	0 14 11	0 13 7	0 13 10
8	Palandur	20	36	425	1,997	2,458	20	17	456	2,778	3,251
	Rate per acre	0 3 2	0 12 6	0 9 11	0 6 1	0 6 7	0 3 4	0 14 4	0 11 3	0 6 6	0 6 11
9	Dalli	772	601	2,612	6,507	9,720	780	578	2,893	7,874	11,345
	Rate per acre	0 10 9	0 9 7	0 11 1	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 9 4	0 9 8	0 10 9	0 9 9	0 10 0
10	Deori	65	85	847	3,056	3,988	65	63	755	5,350	6,168
	Rate per acre	0 8 5	0 7 11	0 9 0	0 6 5	0 6 10	0 8 5	0 11 5	0 8 5	0 7 4	0 7 5
11	Chichgarh	...	...	525	4,151	4,676	...	...	645	5,363	6,008
	Rate per acre	...	...	0 6 3	0 4 4	0 4 6	...	...	0 6 4	0 4 3	0 4 5
	Total for the Tahsil	13,375	21,703	51,032	79,101	1,51,835	13,427	20,749	56,588	95,445	1,72,582
	Rate per acre	0 14 4	0 15 7	0 15 2	0 11 9	0 13 3	0 14 2	0 15 8	0 15 0	0 11 4	0 12 9
	Total for the District	61,295	1,21,552	3,12,439	3,09,063	7,43,054	61,552	1,16,445	3,24,254	3,47,113	7,87,812
	Rate per acre	0 15 1	1 0 7	1 0 2	0 14 2	0 15 4	0 15 2	1 0 8	1 0 1	0 13 9	0 15 0

makbuzas and tenants payments.—(Concl'd.)

As revised.					As deduced.				
Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,831	6,239	15,277	17,376	38,892	1,977	6,596	16,140	18,052	40,788
1 4 3	1 7 10	1 6 9	1 4 4	1 5 9	...	...	...	...	...
1,089	1,620	6,944	13,460	22,024	1,243	11,738	7,472	14,065	23,275
1 8 11	1 4 8	1 3 5	1 2 2	1 2 9	...	...	...	...	...
1,981	2,947	5,240	16,688	24,875	2,152	3,170	5,649	17,620	26,439
1 6 10	1 3 11	1 2 1	1 1 9	1 2 1	...	...	...	...	...
2,266	5,011	10,067	11,389	26,467	2,584	5,203	10,425	11,492	27,120
1 1 1	1 5 9	1 4 11	1 3 9	1 4 7	...	...	...	...	...
8,433	6,984	20,195	11,840	39,019	8,923	7,173	20,806	12,056	40,035
1 8 11	1 8 9	1 8 4	1 5 8	1 7 6	...	...	...	...	...
1,295	3,781	6,570	13,699	24,050	1,585	3,964	6,784	14,226	24,974
0 1 9	1 3 3	1 2 3	1 1 2	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...
725	1,050	5,505	13,590	20,145	759	1,144	5,838	14,450	21,432
1 1 1	1 1 2	1 4 8	1 2 2	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...
36	19	567	3,644	4,230	47	19	570	3,789	4,378
0 6 1	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 8 7	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...
1,143	855	3,970	10,725	15,550	1,422	984	4,267	11,091	16,342
0 13 10	0 14 4	0 14 9	0 13 4	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...
89	95	1,096	6,812	8,003	111	109	1,231	6,944	8,284
0 11 7	1 1 3	0 12 3	0 9 3	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	872	6,932	7,804	...	...	999	7,308	8,307
...	...	0 8 7	0 5 6	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...
18,888	28,601	76,303	1,26,155	2,31,059	20,803	30,100	80,181	1,31,098	4,41,374
1 4 0	1 5 8	1 4 2	0 14 4	1 1 1	...	...	...	...	...
87,714	1,57,720	4,32,450	4,44,380	10,34,590	96,598	1,54,258	4,45,710	4,47,564	10,57,532
1 5 9	1 6 7	1 5 5	1 1 7	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT VI-B.—Details of malik-

Sl. No.	Name of Zamindari.	At Settlement.					Before		
		Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Ordinary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Gandia Tahsil</i>									
1	Wadad ...	675 0 0	5,020 0 0	14,125 0 0	7,724 0 0	26,579 0 0	675 0 0	4,841 0 0	13,740 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 14 1	1 1 3	1 2 4	1 0 8	1 1 7	0 14 2	1 1 4	1 1 10
2	Kamtha ...	1,166 0 0	12,783 0 0	42,821 0 0	46,700 0 0	1,02,304 0 0	2,173 0 0	12,119 0 0	41,078 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 14 11	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 0 7	1 0 10	0 14 9	1 1 0	1 1 0
3	Gangajhari ...	...	...	185 0 0	384 0 0	569 0 0	...	...	121 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	...	0 14 8	0 12 7	0 13 3	...	...	0 14 7
4	Majitpur ...	134 0 0	...	...	134 0 0	134 0 0	134 0 0	...	...
	Rate per acre ...	0 14 4	...	...	0 11 8	0 11 8	0 14 9	...	...
5	Amgaon ...	420 0 0	2,473 0 0	7,388 0 0	11,525 0 0	21,386 0 0	420 0 0	2,273 0 0	7,581 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 12 3	0 15 1	0 15 1	0 15 6	0 15 4	0 12 3	0 15 3	0 15 7
6	Fukimeta ...	...	...	442 0 0	670 0 0	1,112 0 0	...	...	453 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	...	0 12 6	0 11 3	0 11 8	...	...	0 12 11
7	Bijli Senior Branch ...	104 0 0	102 0 0	1,197 0 0	3,213 0 0	4,513 0 0	98 0 0	102 0 0	1,643 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 14 7	0 12 10	1 0 10	0 14 7	0 15 1	0 14 2	0 12 10	0 15 8
8	Bijli Junior Branch ...	257 0 0	627 0 0	3,758 0 0	4,030 0 0	9,015 0 0	250 0 0	553 0 0	4,031 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 8 2	0 11 4	0 13 5	0 13 7	0 13 4	0 8 1	0 11 3	0 13 7
9	Darekasa ...	...	...	14 0 0	709 0 0	723 0 0	...	...	56 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	...	0 9 4	0 7 4	0 7 4	...	...	0 13 4
10	Salekasa ...	3 0 0	...	10 0 0	472 0 0	482 0 0	3 0 0	...	141 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 6 10	...	0 11 5	0 14 7	0 14 6	0 6 10	...	1 9 11
11	Palkheda ...	157 0 0	260 0 0	1,492 0 0	2,937 0 0	4,689 0 0	125 0 0	212 0 0	1,444 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 12 4	0 12 4	0 14 6	1 0 6	0 15 7	0 10 10	0 11 7	0 14 6
12	Nansari I ...	222 0 0	615 0 0	1,383 0 0	1,177 0 0	3,175 0 0	222 0 0	604 0 0	1,486 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 9 6	0 14 8	0 14 11	1 0 3	0 15 4	0 9 6	0 14 6	0 15 1
13	Nansari II ...	30 0 0	242 0 0	1,038 0 0	561 0 0	1,841 0 0	30 0 0	240 0 0	1,112 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 13 4	0 15 7	0 14 7	0 15 7	0 15 0	0 13 4	0 15 8	0 14 9
14	Tirkhedi ...	53 0 0	96 0 0	451 0 0	1,298 0 0	1,845 0 0	53 0 0	81 0 0	657 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 9 3	0 12 0	0 11 3	0 12 9	0 12 4	0 9 4	0 11 8	0 13 5
15	Malpuri ...	...	...	144 0 0	573 0 0	717 0 0	...	...	126 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	...	0 11 0	0 8 6	0 8 11	...	...	0 13 4
16	Purada ...	333 0 0	291 0 0	682 0 0	1,040 0 0	2,913 0 0	223 0 0	275 0 0	470 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 9 1	0 9 5	0 7 10	0 7 3	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 9 5	0 6 8
17	Dongurli ...	...	383 0 0	172 0 0	338 0 0	893 0 0	...	357 0 0	284 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	1 1 4	0 15 3	1 1 1	1 0 9	...	1 1 4	1 1 3
Total		4,564 0 0	22,892 0 0	75,312 0 0	84,985 0 0	1,83,189 0 0	4,422 0 0	21,757 0 0	75,213 0 0
Rate per acre		0 12 9	1 0 3	1 0 4	0 15 3	0 15 10	0 12 7	1 0 4	1 0 5

*Includes Rs. 86 on account of exemption for

makbuzas and tenants payments by Zamindaris.

vision.		As revised.						As deduced.			
Ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,860 0 0	20,441 0 0	1,042 0 0	6,689 0 0	18,343 0 0	10,023 0 0	35,055 0 0	1,307	7,110	19,330	10,211	36,651
0 15 0	1 1 0	1 5 10	1 8 0	1 7 9	1 4 0	1 6 7	...	...	...	...	...
49,050 0 0	1,01,147 0 0	3,162 0 0	16,211 0 0	54,953 0 0	62,682 0 0	1,34,876 0 0	3,612	17,103	57,354	65,156	1,39,713
0 15 0	1 0 5	1 5 5	1 6 10	1 6 4	1 4 6	1 5 3	...	...	...	...	...
808 0 0	929 0 0	...	...	155 0 0	1,018 0 0	1,173 0 0	...	...	101	946	1,107
0 14 11	0 14 1	...	...	1 2 8	1 2 9	1 2 9	...	...	...	...	...
871 0 0	871 0 0	187 0 0	...	...	997 0 0	997 0 0	235	...	...	946	946
0 14 5	0 14 5	1 4 8	...	...	1 0 6	1 0 6	...	...	...	...	...
12,888 0 0	22,842 0 0	624 0 0	3,276 0 0	10,186 0 0	16,207 0 0	29,759 0 0	714	3,485	10,507	16,334	30,326
0 15 6	0 15 6	0 13 10	1 5 6	1 5 0	1 3 7	1 4 2	...	...	...	...	...
640 0 0	1,093 0 0	...	...	578 0 0	774 0 0	1,352 0 0	...	...	625	809	1,434
0 12 4	0 12 7	...	...	1 0 5	0 14 11	0 15 6	...	...	...	...	...
3,486 0 0	5,181 0 0	153 0 0	142 0 0	2,095 0 0	4,105 0 0	6,402 0 0	176	173	2,086	4,199	6,458
0 14 8	0 14 11	1 6 7	1 1 11	1 4 0	1 1 10	1 2 6	...	...	...	...	...
5,150 0 0	9,721 0 0	441 0 0	807 0 0	5,351 0 0	6,366 0 0	12,584 0 0	605	959	5,720	6,300	12,979
0 13 0	0 13 1	0 13 6	1 1 8	1 2 1	1 0 1	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...
1,019 0 0	1,075 0 0	...	...	65 0 0	1,274 0 0	1,339 0 0	...	...	65	1,241	1,307
0 6 11	0 7 0	...	...	0 15 7	0 8 8	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...
789 0 0	930 0 0	3 0 0	...	74 0 0	797 0 0	871 0 0	3	...	180	908	1,088
0 12 0	0 13 1	0 6 10	...	0 13 7	0 12 2	0 12 3	...	...	...	...	...
3,636 0 0	5,292 0 0	221 0 0	315 0 0	1,931 0 0	4,436 0 0	6,682 0 0	273	380	2,109	4,270	6,759
1 4 3	1 0 1	1 3 1	1 6 8	1 3 5	1 5 1	1 4 4	...	...	...	...	...
1,312 0 0	1,402 0 0	356 0 0	818 0 0	1,902 0 0	1,535 0 0	4,255 0 0	432	843	1,941	1,434	4,808
0 5 6	0 15 2	0 15 2	1 3 7	1 3 4	1 2 1	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...
635 0 0	1,987 0 0	15 0 0	339 0 0	1,374 0 0	817 0 0	2,530 0 0	48	357	1,380	754	2,491
0 14 11	0 14 10	0 6 8	1 6 2	1 2 3	1 3 2	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...
1,729 0 0	2,467 0 0	94 0 0	135 0 0	876 0 0	2,165 0 0	3,176 0 0	151	159	889	2,085	3,135
0 12 11	0 13 0	1 0 6	1 3 6	1 1 10	1 0 2	1 0 8	...	...	...	...	...
741 0 0	867 0 0	...	...	176 0 0	975 0 0	1,151 0 0	...	...	108	1,028	1,196
0 8 5	0 8 11	...	...	1 2 8	0 11 1	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...
2,326 0 0	3,571 0 0	334 0 0	398 0 0	623 0 0	5,330 0 0	4,360 0 0	395	440	675	3,837	4,352
0 8 9	0 8 5	0 11 5	0 13 8	0 8 11	0 10 3	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...
365 0 0	1,006 0 0	...	472 0 0	391 0 0	466 0 0	1,330 0 0	...	497	414	482	1,395
1 1 2	1 1 3	...	1 7 0	1 7 8	1 5 11	1 6 10	...	...	...	...	...
93,755 0 0	1,90,825 0 0	6,642 0 0	29,663 0 0	99,103 0 0	1,19,126 0 0	*2,47,892 0 0	7,951	31,506	1,03,604	1,20,431	2,55,541
0 14 9	0 15 6	1 2 11	1 6 3	1 5 7	1 2 9	1 4 2	...	...	...	...	...

Improvement made by proprietors in tenants holdings.

STATEMENT VI-B.—Details of malik

Serial No.	Name of Zamindari.	At Settlement.					Before		
		Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.
2	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>Sakoli Tahsil</i>								
1	Chichgarh ...	100 0 0	280 0 0	1,342 0 0	6,513 0 0	7,935 0 0	100 0 0	276 0 0	1,595 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 6 9	0 9 7	0 8 3	0 5 3	0 5 8	0 6 9	0 9 7	0 8 5
2	Palasgaon (Palandur) ...	...	...	89 0 0	401 0 0	490 0 0	...	...	98 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	...	0 8 1	0 3 7	0 4 1	...	...	0 10 5
3	Khajri ...	400 0 0	161 0 0	356 0 0	524 0 0	1,051 0 0	400 0 0	156 0 0	356 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	1 0 6	0 10 1	0 11 0	0 13 5	0 11 11	1 0 7	0 10 4	0 10 10
4	Deori Kishori ...	65 0 0	63 0 0	464 0 0	1,070 0 0	1,597 0 0	65 0 0	63 0 0	449 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 8 5	0 11 5	0 9 1	0 8 2	0 8 7	0 8 5	0 11 5	0 8 8
5	Salasgaon ...	...	...	121 0 0	469 0 0	590 0 0	...	...	105 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	...	0 12 3	0 4 11	0 5 8	...	...	0 10 7
6	Bhagi ...	...	...	100 0 0	715 0 0	815 0 0	...	...	105 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	...	0 10 4	0 6 5	0 6 8	...	...	0 7 3
7	Chichewada ...	...	22 0 0	117 0 0	509 0 0	648 0 0	...	...	61 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	0 4 2	0 5 11	0 5 4	0 5 5	...	...	0 6 10
8	Gondumri ...	93 0 0	67 0 0	206 0 0	1,374 0 0	1,647 0 0	93 0 0	58 0 0	207 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	1 1 1	0 14 11	0 12 2	0 11 2	0 11 5	1 1 11	0 14 3	0 12 11
9	Dawa ...	45 0 0	209 0 0	954 0 0	1,756 0 0	2,899 0 0	45 0 0	172 0 0	1,056 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 9 7	0 10 10	0 12 5	0 12 3	0 12 2	0 9 7	0 10 1	0 11 9
10	Chikhli ...	40 0 0	57 0 0	96 0 0	310 0 0	463 0 0	40 0 0	57 0 0	118 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 9 4	0 5 10	0 9 8	0 11 11	0 10 1	0 9 4	0 5 10	0 9 7
11	Jambhli ...	...	102 0 0	101 0 0	292 0 0	495 0 0	...	102 0 0	167 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	0 10 8	1 1 7	0 10 0	0 9 9	...	0 10 8	0 7 9
12	Umri ...	...	45 0 0	317 0 0	618 0 0	980 0 0	...	45 0 0	351 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	0 12 8	0 12 8	0 10 1	0 10 11	...	0 12 8	0 10 7
13	Mohagaon ...	61 0 0	168 0 0	414 0 0	1,444 0 0	2,026 0 0	61 0 0	168 0 0	459 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 14 9	0 6 3	1 1 5	1 0 8	0 14 9	0 14 7	0 6 3	1 0 6
14	Tudmapuri ...	...	150 0 0	241 0 0	535 0 0	926 0 0	...	150 0 0	307 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	0 13 4	0 15 10	0 9 9	0 11 7	...	0 13 4	0 18 0
15	Arjuni ...	40 0 0	152 0 0	403 0 0	1,234 0 0	1,789 0 0	45 0 0	153 0 0	440 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 8 8	0 10 9	0 12 5	0 11 9	0 11 10	0 9 0	0 11 0	0 12 4
16	Dalli ...	568 0 0	62 0 0	449 0 0	1,651 0 0	2,162 0 0	571 0 0	57 0 0	456 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 11 8	0 6 4	0 9 6	0 7 1	0 7 5	0 9 5	0 7 3	0 9 9
17	Rajoli ...	...	36 0 0	24 0 0	434 0 0	494 0 0	...	17 0 0	29 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	0 18 6	0 9 2	0 6 7	0 6 11	...	0 14 4	0 8 5
18	Khairi ...	5 0 0	69 0 0	131 0 0	324 0 0	524 0 0	5 0 0	69 0 0	163 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 11 5	0 10 2	0 13 0	0 12 7	0 12 0	0 11 5	0 10 2	0 5 9
19	Palasgaon ...	...	122 0 0	12 0 0	280 0 0	414 0 0	...	122 0 0	12 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	0 7 2	0 6 10	0 9 6	0 8 7	...	0 7 4	0 6 10
20	Kanhadgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 11
	Total ...	1,426 0 0	1,765 0 0	5,927 0 0	20,253 0 0	27,945 0 0	1,434 0 0	1,665 0 0	6,515 0 0
	Rate per acre ...	0 11 11	0 9 3	0 10 6	0 7 3	0 7 9	0 10 11	0 9 4	0 10 2

*Includes Rs. 36 on account of exemption for

makbuzas and tenants payments by Zamindaris.—(Concl'd)

revision.			As revised.				As deduced.				
Ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik-makbuza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TAHSIL.											
8,250 0 0	10,121 0 0	149 0 0	401 0 0	2,136 0 0	10,764 0 0	13,301 0 0	134	4 6	2,338	11,496	14,210
0 5 2	0 5 7	0 10 0	0 13 11	0 11 4	0 6 9	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...
503 0 0	601 0 0	...	...	146 0 0	737 0 0	883 0 0	...	...	159	827	996
0 4 2	0 4 5	...	...	0 15 6	0 5 10	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...
655 0 0	1,167 0 0	568 0 0	231 0 0	518 0 0	856 0 0	1,605 0 0	604	264	613	915	1,791
0 13 3	0 12 0	1 7 7	0 15 3	0 15 9	1 1 4	0 15 6	...	...	...	...	...
1,558 0 0	2,041 0 0	89 0 0	95 0 0	641 0 0	1,917 0 0	2,653 0 0	111	109	722	1,923	2,754
0 9 5	0 9 4	0 11 7	1 1 3	0 12 8	0 11 9	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...
764 0 0	860 0 0	...	...	144 0 0	1,010 0 0	1,154 0 0	...	...	149	1,038	1,187
0 5 8	0 6 0	...	...	1 0 11	0 7 6	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
1,335 0 0	1,440 0 0	...	...	168 0 0	1,672 0 0	1,840 0 0	...	...	195	1,044	1,839
0 7 10	0 7 9	...	...	0 11 3	0 9 10	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
1,260 0 0	1,321 0 0	...	...	89 0 0	1,607 0 0	1,726 0 0	...	...	109	1,711	1,820
0 5 4	0 6 7	...	...	0 10 0	0 8 7	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...
2,193 0 0	2,458 0 0	145 0 0	79 0 0	302 0 0	2,823 0 0	3,204 0 0	160	76	349	2,809	3,224
0 14 7	0 14 5	1 11 11	1 3 5	1 2 10	1 2 0	1 2 9	...	...	...	...	...
2,104 0 0	3,332 0 0	66 0 0	247 0 0	1,467 0 0	2,852 0 0	4,556 0 0	63	274	1,603	2,938	4,015
0 11 10	0 11 9	0 14 1	0 14 6	1 0 4	1 0 1	1 0 1	...	...	...	...	...
356 0 0	531 0 0	72 0 0	91 0 0	158 0 0	462 0 0	711 0 0	73	114	162	486	760
0 12 4	0 10 5	0 13 9	0 9 4	0 12 10	1 0 0	0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...
301 0 0	570 0 0	...	137 0 0	223 0 0	435 0 0	795 0 0	...	134	231	467	830
0 8 8	0 8 8	...	0 14 4	0 10 5	0 12 6	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...
992 0 0	1,388 0 0	...	65 0 0	449 0 0	1,265 0 0	1,779 0 0	...	66	477	1,274	1,811
0 10 9	0 10 9	...	1 2 3	0 13 6	0 13 9	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...
1,949 0 0	2,556 0 0	80 0 0	302 0 0	588 0 0	2,594 0 0	3,484 0 0	104	339	557	2,757	3,653
0 7 2	0 12 9	1 1 1	0 11 3	1 5 5	1 1 8	1 1 5	...	...	...	...	...
404 0 0	1,361 2 0	...	218 0	392 0 0	1,210 0 0	1,820 0 0	...	264	395	1,321	1,801
0 9 6	0 10 4	...	1 12 3	0 15 4	0 12 9	0 13 10	...	...	...	...	...
1,278 0 0	1,871 0 0	65 0 0	230 0 0	602 0 0	1,693 0 0	2,525 0 0	74	280	650	1,753	2,603
0 12 10	0 12 2	0 13 0	1 0 0	1 0 10	1 0 3	1 0 5	...	...	...	...	...
2,003 0 0	2,516 0 0	817 0 0	88 0 0	593 0 0	2,807 0 0	3,488 0 0	1,049	99	630	3,011	3,740
0 7 3	0 7 7	0 13 6	0 11 2	0 12 8	0 10 1	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...
756 0 0	802 0 0	...	19 0 0	33 0 0	927 0 0	979 0 0	...	19	34	897	950
0 7 11	0 7 4	...	1 0 0	0 9 7	0 9 8	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...
641 0 0	873 0 0	8 0 0	115 0 0	210 0 0	845 0 0	1,180 0 0	9	119	230	856	1,185
0 12 2	0 12 1	1 2 0	1 11 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...
466 0 0	600 0 0	...	189 0 0	22 0 0	638 0 0	819 0 0	...	240	26	687	953
0 12 9	0 10 11	...	0 11 3	0 12 7	1 1 5	0 15 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	...	12	...	12
...	0 6 11	...	...	0 8 4	...	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...
28,248 0 0	36,428 0 0	2,059 0 0	2,597 0 0	8,003 0 0	37,144 0 0	*48,554 0 0	2,386	2,873	9,641	38,701	51,215
0 7 7	0 8 0	0 15 7	0 15 0	0 13 11	0 10 0	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...

improvement made by proprietors in tenants holdings.

**STATEMENT VII.—Showing the incidence per soil unit of rent before and after revision
(expressed in decimal of an anna) in the Bhandara District.**

Serial No.	Name of Group.	Details of incidence and enhancement percentage.	Malik-mak-buza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Standard rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Bhandara Tahsil.</i>							
1	Chakaheti	Incidence before revision	... '35	'57	'52	'49	'52	} '65
		Incidence after revision	... '51	'68	'65	'60	'64	
		Enhancement per cent	... 47	19	28	23	24	
2	Chandpur	Incidence before revision	... '55	'59	'62	'69	'62	} '90
		Incidence after revision	... '79	'82	'82	'87	'83	
		Enhancement per cent	... 44	29	35	27	35	
3	Ambagarh Part I	Incidence before revision	... '31	'39	'39	'40	'39	} '50
		Incidence after revision	... '36	'47	'48	'50	'49	
		Enhancement per cent	... 22	22	25	29	26	
	Ambagarh Part II	Incidence before revision	... '56	'63	'58	'68	'63	} '80
		Incidence after revision	... '72	'79	'75	'82	'78	
		Enhancement per cent	... 28	27	30	20	26	
4	Tumsar	Incidence before revision	... '65	'65	'66	'73	'68	} '95
		Incidence after revision	... '90	'89	'90	'92	'90	
		Enhancement per cent	... 38	36	35	26	33	
5	Bhandara	Incidence before revision	... '60	'68	'67	'71	'69	} '95
		Incidence after revision	... '89	'92	'91	'91	'91	
		Enhancement per cent	... 46	36	34	27	32	
6	Silli Manegaon	Incidence before revision	... '50	'56	'60	'67	'63	} '85
		Incidence after revision	... '78	'80	'82	'86	'83	
		Enhancement per cent	... 55	42	38	27	33	
7	Adyal	Incidence before revision	... '47	'61	'61	'64	'62	} '80
		Incidence after revision	... '67	'82	'78	'80	'79	
		Enhancement per cent	... 38	34	32	26	29	
8	Pauni Chauras	Incidence before revision	... '52	'56	'55	'68	'58	} '80
		Incidence after revision	... '73	'77	'76	'84	'77	
		Enhancement per cent	... 39	38	38	23	34	

*STATEMENT VII.—Showing the incidence per soil unit of rent before and after revision
(expressed in decimal of an anna) in the Bhandara District.—(Contd.)*

Serial No.	Name of Group.	Details of incidence and enhancement percentage.	Malik-mak-buza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Standard rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Bhandara Tahsil.— (Concl'd.)</i>							
9	Pauni Haveli	Incidence before revision ...	'60	'68	'58	'61	'60	'80
		Incidence after revision ...	'85	'87	'77	'78	'78	
		Enhancement per cent ...	41	28	32	27	29	
	Bhandara tahsil as a whole.	Incidence before revision ...	'55	'60	'60	'64	'61	...
		Incidence after revision ...	'78	'81	'79	'80	'80	
		Enhancement per cent ...	43	34	33	25	31	
	<i>Gondia Tahsil.</i>							
1	Katori	Incidence before revision ...	'47	'61	'63	'65	'63	'90
		Incidence after revision ...	'71	'81	'81	'83	'82	
		Enhancement per cent ...	50	34	30	27	30	
2	Rampalli	Incidence before revision ...	'47	'57	'58	'63	'60	'90
		Incidence after revision ...	'71	'78	'78	'80	'79	
		Enhancement per cent ...	50	36	35	27	32	
3	Gondia	Incidence before revision ...	'45	'52	'53	'56	'54	'75
		Incidence after revision ...	'68	'71	'72	'73	'73	
		Enhancement per cent ...	46	34	32	28	31	
4	Khadbandha Pangdi	Incidence before revision ...	'47	'56	'59	'59	'58	'85
		Incidence after revision ...	'71	'77	'79	'76	'78	
		Enhancement per cent ...	48	38	33	30	33	
5	Bodalkasa	Incidence before revision ...	'58	'63	'64	'65	'64	'90
		Incidence after revision ...	'82	'84	'84	'84	'84	
		Enhancement per cent ...	42	32	33	29	31	
6	Chorkhamara	Incidence before revision ...	'59	'58	'62	'63	'62	High '85—'95
		Incidence after revision ...	'82	'80	'81	'79	'80	Medium '70—'75
		Enhancement per cent ...	40	38	31	26	30	Low '55—'60
7	South Kamtha	Incidence before revision ...	'45	'55	'55	'53	'54	'75
		Incidence after revision ...	'66	'71	'71	'69	'70	
		Enhancement per cent ...	45	30	30	30	30	
8	North Kamtha	Incidence before revision ...	'40	'51	'52	'55	'53	75
		Incidence after revision ...	'61	'68	'69	'71	'70	
		Enhancement per cent ...	47	34	32	28	30	

**STATEMENT VII.—Showing the incidence per soil unit of rent before and after revision
(expressed in decimal of an anna) in the Bhandara District.—(Contd.)**

Serial No.	Name of Group.	Details of incidence and enhancement percentage.	Malik-mak-buza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occu-pancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Standard rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gondia Tahsil.—(Concl'd.)								
9	Amgaon	Incidence before revision	34	45	48	54	51	70
		Incidence after revision	55	63	64	68	66	
		Enhancement per cent	58	39	33	26	30	
10	Bijli	Incidence before revision	29	36	48	49	48	60
		Incidence after revision	47	55	63	60	61	
		Enhancement per cent	59	52	31	22	26	
11	Saoli Dongargaon	Incidence before revision	49	42	48	54	52	High 83—85
		Incidence after revision	64	58	63	67	65	Medium 65—70
		Enhancement per cent	31	41	31	23	26	Low 40—50
	Gondia tahsil as a whole.	Incidence before revision	49	54	56	57	56	...
		Incidence after revision	71	74	74	73	74	...
		Enhancement per cent	47	36	32	28	31	...
Sakoli Tahsil.								
1	Lakhni	Incidence before revision	51	59	58	56	58	High 85—95
		Incidence after revision	68	77	77	73	75	Medium 70—75
		Enhancement per cent	33	30	31	29	30	Low 55—60
2	Sakoli	Incidence before revision	42	43	44	45	44	High 80—90
		Incidence after revision	60	59	59	59	59	Medium 60—70
		Enhancement per cent	39	40	33	31	33	Low 45—55
3	Gondumri	Incidence before revision	41	38	38	40	40	High 70—80
		Incidence after revision	58	53	54	54	54	Medium 60—65
		Enhancement per cent	42	39	39	35	36	Low 45—55
4	Kitadi	Incidence before revision	47	51	55	56	55	High 85—90
		Incidence after revision	67	71	72	72	72	Medium 65—75
		Enhancement per cent	41	40	34	30	33	Low 55—60
5	Sakoli Chauras	Incidence before revision	50	51	51	51	51	High 80—85
		Incidence after revision	70	70	69	68	69	Medium 70—75
		Enhancement per cent	40	32	40	39	40	Low 55—60

**STATEMENT VII.—Showing the incidence per soil unit of rent before and after revision
(expressed in decimal of an anna) in the Bhandara District.—(Concl'd.)**

Serial No.	Name of Group.	Details of incidence and enhancement percentage.	Malik-mak-buza.	Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Standard rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Sukoli Tahsil.—(Concl'd.)</i>								
6	Lakhandur	Incidence before revision	...	'33	'49	'48	'45	'46 High '80—'90
		Incidence after revision	...	'51	'66	'61	'58	'60 Medium '60—'70
		Enhancement per cent	...	56	33	28	30	30 Low '45—'55
7	Nawegaonbandh	Incidence before revision	...	'37	'36	'37	'40	'39 High '75—'85
		Incidence after revision	...	'52	'53	'51	'54	'53 Medium '60—'65
		Enhancement per cent	...	41	48	39	34	36 Low '40—'50
8	Palandur	Incidence before revision	...	'20	'45	'41	'30	'32 High '60—'70
		Incidence after revision	...	'35	'50	'51	'40	'41 Medium '45—'55
		Enhancement per cent	...	80	12	24	31	50 Low '30—'40
9	Dalli	Incidence before revision	...	'29	'37	'37	'36	'36 High '60—'70
		Incidence after revision	...	'43	'55	'51	'49	'50 Medium '50—'55
		Enhancement per cent	...	47	48	37	36	37 Low '35—'40
10	Deori	Incidence before revision	...	'28	'31	'32	'36	'35 High '60—'70
		Incidence after revision	...	'39	'47	'47	'45	'46 Medium '45—'50
		Enhancement per cent	...	37	51	45	27	30 Low '30—'40
11	Chichgarh	Incidence before revision	...	...	...	'25	'24	'24 High '40—'50
		Incidence after revision	...	...	...	'34	'31	'32 Medium '30—'40
		Enhancement per cent	...	...	...	35	29	30 Low '20—'30
	Sukoli tahsil as a whole.	Incidence before revision	...	'44	'49	'47	'42	'44
		Incidence after revision	...	'62	'67	'64	'56	'59
		Enhancement per cent	...	41	38	35	32	34
	Bhandara district as a whole.	Incidence before revision	...	'50	'56	'55	'53	'54
		Incidence after revision	...	'72	'75	'74	'68	'72
		Enhancement per cent	...	43	36	33	28	31

STATEMENT-VIII A.—Siwai Income.

Serial No.	Assessment Group.	Assessed at former Settlement.	Assumed as average	Assessed in year of resettlement (as announced).
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Bhandara Tahsil.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Chakaheti ...	6,682	9,233	7,120
2	Chandpur ...	1,269	2,196	1,474
3	Ambagarh ...	4,356	6,485	5,125
4	Tumsar ...	1,367	2,433	1,744
5	Bhandara ...	557	863	741
6	Silli Manegaon ...	3,048	3,398	3,070
7	Adyal ...	4,211	5,018	4,094
8	Pauni Chauras ...	356	519	374
9	Pauni Haveit ...	3,476	3,993	3,309
Total for the Tahsil ...		25,322	34,048	27,651
<i>Gondia Tahsil.</i>				
1	Katori ...	3,015	4,720	3,812
2	Rampaili ...	1,160	2,824	1,630
3	Gondia ...	2,406	8,093	4,131
4	Khadbanda Pangdi ...	4,397	8,291	5,190
5	Bodalkasa ...	2,883	3,752	2,323
6	Chorkhamara ...	2,202	3,780	1,827
7	South Kamtha ...	5,584	16,772	7,921
8	North Kamtha ...	2,263	4,821	2,902
9	Amgaon ...	2,325	12,960	8,978
10	Bijli ...	7,720	17,041	11,165
11	Saoli Dongargaon ...	4,794	11,379	7,212
Total for the Tahsil ...		38,749	94,433	57,091
<i>Sakoli Tahsil.</i>				
1	Lakhni ...	2,005	5,227	2,878
2	Sakoli ...	2,141	11,146	4,435
3	Gondumri ...	4,356	28,689	10,010
4	Kitadi ...	1,698	3,932	2,245
5	Sakoli Chauras ...	88	331	202
6	Lakhandur ...	2,725	8,270	4,395
7	Nawegaon bandh ...	4,955	20,103	9,345
8	Palander ...	8,600	20,222	13,010
9	Dalli ...	6,174	21,723	11,956
10	Deori ...	4,546	11,349	7,156
11	Chichgarh ...	3,331	10,286	5,750
Total for the Tahsil ...		40,619	1,41,277	71,362
Total for the District ...		1,04,690	2,69,758	1,56,104

STATEMENT VIII-B.—Siwai Income of zamindaris.

Serial No.	Name of Zamindari.	Assessed at former Settlement.	Assumed as average.	Assessed in year of resettlement (as announced).
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Gondia Tahsil.</i>				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Wadad	1,353	4,038	1,950
2	Kamtha	8,576	26,554	13,109
3	Gangejhari	840	1,212	1,040
4	Majitpur	1,180	2,300	1,400
5	Amgaon	1,781	11,892	8,258
6	Fukimeta	225	283	265
7	Bijli senior branch	720	2,404	1,375
8	Bijli junior branch	1,224	2,975	1,855
9	Darekasa	1,820	3,651	2,570
10	Salekaza	365	595	360
11	Palkheda	838	2,412	1,296
12	Nansari I	166	182	125
13	Nansari II	180	153	105
14	Tirkhedi	394	748	450
15	Malpuri	1,374	1,716	1,485
16	Purada	1,257	1,958	1,795
17	Dongurli	50	45	15
Total for the Tahsil		22,243	63,118	37,453
<i>Sakoli Tahsil.</i>				
1	Chichgarh	6,859	22,794	12,315
2	Palasgaon (Palandur)	3,235	6,745	4,680
3	Khajri	150	1,436	390
4	Deori Kishori	1,041	2,817	1,695
5	Salegaon	916	2,155	1,380
6	Bhagi	801	2,250	1,346
7	Chichewada	1,046	2,506	1,590
8	Gondumri	2,325	8,910	3,912
9	Dawa	656	4,104	2,020
10	Chikhli	27	402	230
11	Jambhli	550	1,336	955
12	Umri	885	2,325	1,335
13	Mahagaon	1,184	4,232	2,590
14	Tudmapuri	655	1,574	1,030
15	Arjuni	972	3,481	2,135
16	Dalli	2,133	5,068	3,403
17	Rajoli	2,482	3,074	2,820
18	Khairi	258	757	315
19	Palasgaon (Gondumri)	120	1,790	420
20	Kanhadgaon	80	194	90
Total for the Tahsil		26,375	77,950	44,651
Total for the District		48,718	1,41,068	82,104

STATEMENT IX.—Details of valuation of home-farm and rent free land.

Serial No.	Name of Group.	Valuation of home-farm.			Valuation of land (rent or revenue) which will wholly or partly be foregone.			Sir leased out on cash.	
		Valuation.	Acreage rate.	Unit incidence.	Valuation.	Acreage rate.	Unit incidence.	Amount.	Acreage rates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	<i>Bhandara Tahsil.</i>								
1	Chakaheti ...	12,812	1 8 10	62	224	1 4 7	63	1,077	2 8 5
2	Chandpur ...	13,717	1 10 5	83	412	1 13 2	90	1,309	3 14 0
3	Ambagarh ...	8,689	1 1 11	62	235	1 0 7	61	1,023	3 4 6
4	Tumsar ...	17,517	1 8 9	89	230	1 7 11	91	4,048	4 12 8
5	Bhandara ...	10,435	1 7 1	91	538	1 9 3	106	2,895	4 12 2
6	Silli Manegaon ...	11,349	1 8 5	86	206	1 2 9	72	2,427	5 0 5
7	Adyal ...	9,980	1 9 9	78	219	1 3 11	75	1,510	4 1 3
8	Pauni Chauras ...	15,025	1 13 11	80	524	1 13 4	78	2,519	4 4 11
9	Pauni Haweli ...	5,849	1 7 8	82	233	1 1 2	74	1,337	3 11 5
	Total ...	105,373	1 8 7	79	2,682	1 6 2	79	18,145	4 3 1
	<i>Gondia Tahsil.</i>								
1	Katori ...	14,556	1 9 8	82	124	1 6 6	81	1,217	3 14 3
2	Rampalli ...	19,069	1 1 6	81	299	1 9 9	77	2,108	5 2 1
3	Gondia ...	13,991	1 10 4	77	357	1 8 8	76	1,953	4 4 1
4	Khadbanda Pan-gdi.	13,191	1 13 7	82	379	1 14 10	83	1,538	4 9 8
5	Bodalkasa ...	17,535	1 12 4	88	311	1 11 4	88	641	3 8 1
6	Chorkhamara ...	13,826	1 0 4	81	86	1 4 6	72	3,792	8 4 6
7	South-kamtha ...	15,742	1 10 1	75	448	1 7 9	74	2,399	3 14 3
8	North-kamtha ...	12,899	1 11 0	74	158	1 11 7	74	1,653	3 11 5
9	Amgaon ...	10,248	1 9 7	68	427	1 8 1	70	354	3 0 5
10	Bijli ...	12,181	1 3 11	64	349	1 1 5	64	1,306	2 5 2
11	Saoli Dongargzon.	7,428	1 6 11	71	62	1 4 8	66	669	2 11 8
	Total ...	150,696	1 9 11	77	3,000	1 8 1	75	17,620	4 4 1
	<i>Sakoli Tahsil.</i>								
1	Lakhni ...	9,858	1 8 3	74	242	1 9 0	75	1,610	6 0 6
2	Sakoli ...	7,368	1 7 11	64	129	1 4 2	40	883	4 14 11
3	Gondumri ...	12,388	1 6 10	56	188	0 15 5	55	1,427	2 7 7
4	Kitadi ...	9,182	1 6 6	72	393	1 4 10	71	1,437	2 12 2
5	Sakoli Chauras ...	12,057	1 10 7	73	730	1 7 3	70	4,725	5 9 6
6	Lakhandur ...	7,294	1 5 4	57	234	1 2 1	59	1,726	3 8 2
7	Nawegaon Bandh.	7,743	1 6 1	53	247	1 7 5	58	583	2 10 2
8	Palandur ...	1,480	0 12 7	44	100	0 10 7	43	77	2 3 2
9	Dalli ...	8,058	1 2 9	51	204	0 9 0	45	620	2 0 9
10	Deori ...	3,103	0 13 5	50	23	0 15 4	54	89	1 8 7
11	Chichgarh ...	2,178	0 8 10	36	112	0 8 5	34	74	0 12 6
	Total ...	* 83,709	1 5 1	59	2,512	1 0 11	57	13,231	3 11 0
	Total for the District.	* 336,778	1 8 2	73	8,194	1 4 10	70	49,016	1 6 2

* Excludes Rs. 117 on account of exemption for improvement.

STATEMENT X-A.



सत्यमेव जयते

Sl. No.	Bijli	Saoli Dongargaon	1,025	30,472	12,530	11,165	55,192	760	20,158	9,349	7,720	37,987
10	Bijli		1,025	30,472	12,530	11,165	55,192	760	20,158	9,349	7,720	37,987
11	Saoli Dongargaon		554	16,987	7,490	7,212	32,243	447	12,070	5,508	4,794	22,819
	Total		26,731	* 4,68,467	1,53,656	57,091	7,05,585	18,435	3,47,967	1,17,913	33,749	5,23,064
<i>Sakoli Tahsil.</i>												
1	Lakni		1,831	38,892	10,100	2,878	53,701	1,569	27,448	8,735	2,003	39,557
2	Sakoli		1,089	23,024	7,497	4,435	35,045	782	14,088	5,989	2,141	23,000
3	Gondumri		1,981	24,875	12,610	10,010	40,476	1,449	14,973	8,385	4,356	29,163
4	Kitadi		2,266	26,417	9,485	2,245	40,463	1,625	18,288	7,521	1,698	29,132
5	Sakoli Chauras		8,433	39,019	12,787	202	60,441	5,932	27,597	9,319	88	42,956
6	Lakhandur		1,295	24,050	7,528	4,395	37,268	832	16,421	5,791	2,725	25,769
7	Nawegaon Bardh.		725	20,145	8,020	9,345	38,235	509	12,179	5,352	5,915	22,995
8	Palandur		36	4,230	1,580	13,010	18,856	20	2,458	1,291	8,600	12,369
9	Dalli		1,143	15,550	8,252	11,936	36,891	772	9,720	5,916	6,174	22,382
10	Deori		89	8,003	3,126	7,156	18,374	65	3,988	2,310	4,546	10,909
11	Chichgarh		...	7,804	2,343	5,750	15,897	...	4,076	2,253	3,331	10,260
	Total		(a) 18,888	(b) 2,31,059	(c) 83,338	71,362	(d) 4,04,647	13,375	1,51,836	62,862	40,619	2,68,692
<i>Total for the District</i>												
			(e) 87,714	(f) 10,34,510	(g) 3,45,089	1,56,104	(h) 16,23,497	61,295	7,43,954	2,65,316	1,04,690	11,74,355

* Includes Rs. 100 on account of exemption for improvement made by malguzars in tenants holdings.

(a) Includes Rs. 49 on account of improvement exemption.

(b) Includes Rs. 265 on account of exemption for improvement made by the malguzars in tenants holdings.

(c) Includes Rs. 117 on account of exemption for improvement.

(d) Includes Rs. 100 deducted from assets of Mauza Korambi serial No. 65 of Lakhandur group on account of water dues paid to the malik-makbuzas of mauza Khamkora Serial No. 64.

(e) Includes Rs. 49 for exemption on account of improvement.

(f) Includes Rs. 365 for exemption on account of improvement.

(g) Includes Rs. 117 for exemption on account of improvement.

(h) Includes Rs. 100 for water dues vide note above.

STATEMENT X-B.—Total assets on which assessment is based by zamindaris.

Serial No.	Name of zamindari.	Compare as at last settlement.									
		Payments of malik makbuzas.	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of sir and khud-kasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai	Total.	Payments of malik makbuzas.	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of sir and khud-kasht and land held by privileged tenants.	Siwai.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Gondia tahsil.</i>											
1	Waded	...	1,042	9,615	1,950	47,654	675	26,879	7,552	1,353	36,459
2	Kantha	...	3,162	35,863	13,109	1,86,946	2,166	1,02,304	27,046	8,576	1,40,092
3	Gangajhari	...	...	246	1,040	2,459	...	569	277	840	1,686
4	Majitpur	...	997	364	1,400	2,948	134	134	287	1,180	1,735
5	Angaon	...	634	8,940	8,258	47,591	430	21,336	7,651	1,781	31,238
6	Fukimeta	...	...	853	265	2,470	...	1,112	578	225	1,915
7	Bijji Senior branch	...	153	2,558	1,375	10,486	104	4,512	1,814	720	7,150
8	Bijji Junior branch	...	441	4,828	1,855	19,708	267	9,015	3,447	1,224	13,953
9	Darekasa	...	...	340	2,570	4,249	..	723	260	1,820	2,803
10	Salekasa	...	3	491	360	1,725	3	482	583	355	1,433
11	Palkheda	...	231	3,425	1,956	11,625	157	4,689	2,742	838	7,926
12	Nansari I	...	356	720	135	5,456	222	3,175	726	166	4,289
13	Nansari II	...	15	550	105	3,200	30	1,841	570	180	2,621
14	Tirkhedi	...	94	2,936	459	5,744	53	1,845	1,534	394	3,826
15	Malpuri	...	...	440	1,485	3,076	...	717	311	1,374	2,402

16	Canada	334	4,360	1,728	1,793	8,217	333	2,913	1,133	1,257	5,036
17	Dongurli	...	1,330	580	15	1,925	...	593	452	...	1,395
Total		6,642	2,47,806	73,578	37,453	3,65,479	4,564	1,83,189	56,463	22,243	2,66,559
Sakalis taluho.											
1	Chichgarh	149	13,391	3,792	12,315	29,557	100	7,935	3,336	6,859	18,230
	Palasgaon (Falandur)	...	883	489	4,680	6,052	...	490	567	3,235	4,092
3	Khajri	568	1,605	393	390	2,956	400	1,051	315	150	1,916
4	Deori Kishori	89	2,653	971	1,695	5,408	65	1,597	711	1,041	3,414
5	Salasgaon	...	1,154	404	1,380	2,938	...	590	342	916	1,848
6	Bhagi	...	1,840	935	1,346	4,121	...	815	802	801	2,418
7	Chichewada	...	1,726	643	1,590	3,959	...	648	338	1,046	2,032
8	Gondumri	145	3,204	1,343	3,912	8,604	93	1,647	890	2,325	4,955
9	Dawa	66	4,566	2,766	2,020	9,418	45	2,899	1,910	656	5,510
10	Chikhli	72	711	349	290	1,362	49	463	202	27	741
11	Jambli	...	795	284	955	2,031	...	495	276	550	1,321
12	Umri	...	1,779	911	1,335	4,025	...	980	602	885	2,467
13	Mahagaon	80	3,484	548	2,590	6,702	61	2,026	458	1,184	3,729
14	Tudmapuri	...	1,820	491	1,030	3,341	...	926	357	655	1,938
15	Arjuni	65	2,525	1,151	2,135	5,876	40	1,789	800	972	3,601
16	Dalli	817	3,488	1,266	3,403	8,974	568	2,162	870	2,133	5,733
17	Rajoli	...	943	472	2,820	4,235	...	494	316	2,482	3,292
18	Khairi	8	1,150	580	315	2,053	5	524	385	238	1,172
19	Palasgaon (Gondumri)	...	849	256	420	1,525	...	414	167	120	701
20	Kanhadgaon	...	12	128	90	230	...	...	74	80	154
Total		2,059	48,518	18,172	44,651	1,13,400	1,426	27,945	13,518	26,375	69,264

Statement XI.—Calculation of revised assessment as announced.

Serial No.	Assessment group.	Malik makbuza payments.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments relinquished as drawback.	Amount of malik-makbuza payments taken by Government.	Pure Malguzari assets.	Malguzari revenue.	Percentage of malguzari revenue on malguzari assets.	Total assets.	Total revenue payable to Government.	Percentage of total revenue on total assets.	Increase or decrease of total assets as announced and as at settlement.	Increase or decrease of total revenue as announced and as at last settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Bhandara tahsil.</i>												
1	Chakheti	2,074	260	1,814	44,477	22,654	51	46,551	24,468	53	9,057	4,323
2	Chandpur	4,245	490	3,755	44,676	24,063	54	48,921	27,818	57	11,840	6,170
3	Ambagath	1,100	131	978	52,112	28,136	54	53,221	29,114	55	11,340	5,389
4	Tumsar	9,807	1,245	8,562	85,252	46,067	54	95,059	54,929	58	24,553	11,875
5	Bhandara	6,359	709	5,650	54,097	29,203	54	60,456	34,853	58	16,596	8,158
6	Silli Manegaon	2,440	281	2,159	51,578	27,301	53	54,018	29,460	55	14,894	7,300
7	Adyal	1,595	176	1,419	40,934	21,591	53	42,549	23,010	54	10,690	4,960
8	Panni Chauras	11,787	1,358	10,429	67,010	36,266	54	78,707	46,695	59	21,771	11,983
9	Panni Haveli	2,679	330	2,349	30,614	15,610	51	33,233	17,959	54	9,525	4,813
Total for the Tahsil		42,095	4,980	37,115	4,70,770	2,31,191	53	5,12,865	2,88,306	56	1,30,266	64,971
<i>Gontia tahsil.</i>												
1	Katori	2,830	326	2,504	62,300	32,207	52	65,180	34,761	53	16,056	7,406
2	Rampalli	3,851	465	3,386	85,980	46,565	54	89,841	49,961	56	22,850	10,636
3	Gondia	1,146	142	1,004	72,435	36,936	51	73,581	37,560	52	18,587	7,280
4	Rhadbanda Pangdi	2,307	312	1,995	60,915	30,990	51	63,222	32,985	52	15,215	6,145

5	Bodalkasa	...	6,279	885	5,394	63,534	33,430	53	69,803	38,844	36	16,306	7,759
6	Chorkhamara	..	4,790	704	4,086	51,615	27,170	53	56,495	31,356	56	12,817	6,571
7	South Kamtha	..	1,563	196	1,367	68,817	34,438	50	70,380	28,805	51	18,214	6,870
8	North Kamtha	..	688	79	609	68,958	34,716	50	69,646	35,325	51	16,628	5,670
9	Amgaon	..	1,638	223	1,415	55,738	29,368	49	60,406	30,783	51	10,502	7,823
10	Bijli	..	1,025	110	915	54,153	26,858	50	55,178	27,773	50	17,191	7,318
11	Saoli Dongurgaon	..	551	72	482	31,689	16,153	51	32,243	16,635	52	9,424	4,025
Total for the Tahsil		..	26,731	3,514	23,217	6,79,154	3,48,951	51	7,05,885	3,72,168	53	1,82,820	77,593
Sakoli tahsil.													
1	Lakhni	..	1,831	222	1,609	51,870	27,554	53	53,701	29,163	54	14,144	6,623
2	Sakoli	..	1,089	140	949	33,656	17,152	51	35,045	18,101	52	12,045	5,481
3	Gondumri	..	1,932	301	1,631	47,263	23,896	51	49,200	25,527	52	20,037	9,562
4	Kitadi	..	2,266	288	1,978	38,197	19,741	52	40,103	21,719	54	11,331	5,234
5	Sakoli Chauras	..	8,433	1,135	7,298	52,008	27,767	53	60,441	35,065	58	17,485	8,656
6	Lakhandur	..	1,295	213	1,082	35,973	18,158	50	37,268	19,240	52	11,499	4,995
7	Navegaonbandh	..	725	82	643	37,444	19,152	51	38,169	19,795	52	15,174	6,560
8	Palandur	..	36	4	32	18,784	9,406	50	18,820	9,438	50	6,451	2,443
9	Dalli	..	1,143	170	973	35,748	17,790	50	36,891	18,763	51	14,309	6,473
10	Deori	..	89	12	77	18,285	9,123	50	18,374	9,200	50	7,465	3,255
12	Chichgarh	..	..	..	..	15,844	7,892	50	15,844	7,892	50	5,584	2,292
Total for the Tahsil		..	18,839	2,567	16,272	3,85,377 (-) 100	1,97,631	51	4,04,216	2,13,903	53	1,35,524	61,579
Total for the District		..	87,665	11,061	76,604	15,35,301 (-) 100	7,97,773	52	16,22,966	8,74,377	54	4,48,610*	2,04,033

* This excludes Rs. 681 for improvement.

Statement XII.—Net Kamil-jama increased.

Serial No.	Name of Assessment Group.	Prior to revision.			As revised (as announced.)			Actual increase in revised net realizable jama over previous jama.	1st 5 years.	and 5 years.	Thereafter.
		Kamil-jama.	Jama not realizable.	Net revenue realizable.	Kamil-jama as sanctioned.	Jama not realizable owing to assignment.	Net revenue realizable.				
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BHANDARA TAHSIL.											
1	Chakabheti	19,232	1,005	18,227	24,408	1,468	23,000	4,773	23,000	23,000	23,000
2	Chandpur	21,403	...	21,403	27,818	30	27,788	6,385	27,788	27,788	27,788
3	Ambagarh	23,355	1,598	21,757	29,114	1,838	27,256	5,469	27,256	27,256	27,256
4	Tumsar	42,819	40	42,779	51,929	238	51,691	11,912	51,691	51,691	51,691
5	Bhandara	26,625	828	25,797	34,853	1,033	33,820	8,023	33,820	33,820	33,820
6	Silli Manegaon	22,132	355	21,777	29,460	410	29,050	7,233	28,985	28,985	28,985
7	Adyal	18,042	802	17,240	23,010	825	22,185	4,915	22,185	22,185	22,185
8	Pauni Chauras	34,801	562	34,238	46,695	712	45,982	11,744	45,982	45,982	45,982
9	Pauni Have'i	13,108	3,804	9,304	17,959	4,820	13,139	3,835	12,959	13,119	13,139
	Total	2,21,547	8,994	2,12,552	2,88,306	11,414	2,76,891	64,339	2,76,276	2,76,871	2,76,891
GONDIA TAHSIL.											
1	Katori	27,972	125	26,947	34,761	169	34,592	7,645	34,592	34,592	34,592
2	Rampalli	39,975	325	38,750	49,961	422	49,539	10,789	49,484	49,539	49,539
3	Gondia	39,438	335	39,103	37,960	435	37,525	7,422	37,485	37,525	37,525

4	Khadbandha Pengdi	...	26,256	...	26,256	32,985	...	32,985	6,729	32,985	32,985	32,985	32,985
5	Bodalkasa	...	30,980	335	30,585	38,584	320	38,504	7,929	38,504	38,504	38,504	38,504
6	Chorkhamara	...	24,605	...	24,605	31,356	...	31,356	6,751	31,356	31,356	31,356	31,356
7	South Kamtha	...	28,794	...	28,794	35,805	...	35,805	7,011	35,805	35,805	35,805	35,805
8	North Kamtha	...	29,655	...	29,655	35,335	...	35,335	5,670	35,335	35,335	35,335	35,335
9	Amgaon	...	22,940	...	22,940	30,783	...	30,783	7,843	30,783	30,783	30,783	30,783
10	Bijli	...	20,455	...	20,455	27,773	14	27,759	7,304	27,759	27,759	27,759	27,759
11	Saoli Dongargaon	...	12,606	...	12,606	16,635	...	16,635	4,029	16,635	16,635	16,635	16,635
Total		...	2,92,816	1,120	2,91,696	3,72,168	1,360	3,70,808	79,112	3,70,468	3,70,808	3,70,803	3,70,803
SAKOLI TAHSIL.													
1	Lakhni	...	22,529	271	22,258	29,163	417	28,746	6,488	28,686	28,746	28,746	28,746
2	Sakoli	...	12,577	1,374	11,203	18,101	1,929	16,172	4,969	15,872	16,107	16,172	16,172
3	Gond Umri	...	15,901	10	15,891	25,527	15	25,512	9,621	25,027	25,437	25,512	25,512
4	Kitadi	...	16,486	630	15,856	21,719	685	21,034	5,178	21,019	21,304	21,304	21,304
5	Sakoli Chauras	...	26,551	...	26,551	35,065	...	35,065	8,514	35,065	35,065	35,065	35,065
6	Lakhandur	...	14,223	2,886	11,337	19,240	3,776	15,464	4,127	15,264	15,439	15,464	15,464
7	Nawegaonbandh	...	13,183	271	12,912	19,795	428	9,367	6,455	19,222	19,312	19,367	19,367
8	Palandur	...	6,981	...	6,981	9,438	...	9,438	2,457	9,333	9,403	9,438	9,438
9	Dalli	...	12,237	100	12,137	18,763	240	18,523	6,386	18,213	18,523	18,523	18,523
10	Deorfi	...	5,945	...	5,945	9,200	...	9,200	3,255	9,025	9,155	9,200	9,200
11	Chichgarh	...	5,600	...	5,600	7,892	...	7,892	2,292	7,892	7,892	7,892	7,892
Total		...	1,52,213	5,542	1,46,671	2,13,983	7,490	2,06,413	59,742	2,04,618	2,06,113	2,06,413	2,06,413
Total for the District		...	6,66,576	15,656	6,50,919	8,74,377	20,264	8,54,112	2,03,193	8,51,362	8,53,792	8,54,112	8,54,112

Ryotwari villages.
Abstract of area and assessment at date of settlement.

Already occupied.					Available for occupation.					Minhai.		Total area.	Total deduced assessment.	Total revised assessment.	
No. of Survey numbers.	Area.		Present payments.	Deduced assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No. of Survey numbers.	Area.		Deduced assessment.	Proposed assessment.	No. of Survey numbers.				Area.
	In cultivation.	Uncultivated.					Cultivable.	Total.							
1	2	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
200	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	69	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
	521	948	507	657	637	72	756	756	198	200		787	3,012	855	837

Details of Land Classing.

	Warthembi superior.	Warthembi.	Abpashi superior.	Abpashi.	Good rabi.	Ordinary kharif rabi superior.	Ordinary kharif rabi inferior.	Ordinary kharif rabi.	Minor kharif.	Bari motas thal.	Gair mumkin.	Total.	Khari.	Ran.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Area Occupied Unoccupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32	160	44	48	152	31	39	529	1,161	9	20	2,225	8	100
	32	160	44	48	152	31	39	431	509	9	14	1,469	8	98
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	652	...	6	756	...	2

Details of cropping of area in cultivation in numbers already occupied.

Crops.																	
	Rice.	Kodon kutki.	Tilli.	Others.	Total kharif.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Lakhori.	Ringni.	Others.	Total rabi.	Total.	Double cropped.	Net cropped.	New fallow.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Irrigated	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry	94	6	2	5	94	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	97	...	97	...	97
	177	...	...	...	190	70	24	64	7	1	6	172	362	32	330	94	424
Total	271	6	2	5	284	70	24	64	7	1	9	175	459	32	427	94	521

DISTRICT BHANDARA

Scale 1" = 8 Miles

REFERENCES

- Tahsil Boundary.....
 Group do.....
 Zimindari.....
 Portion transferred to.....
 Balaghat District.....
 Govt. Forest.....
 River & Tank.....
 Road.....
 Railway.....
 Population per Square Mile P 20. P Sq. M.
 Standard rate [S. R. 70]

Tahsil Bhandara

Name of Group No. of Group

- Chakakheti.....1
 Chandpur.....2
 Ambagarh.....3
 Tumsar.....4
 Bhandara.....5
 Silli Manegaon.....6
 Adyal.....7
 Powni Chouras.....8
 Powni Haveli.....9
 Tahsil Gondia
 Katori.....1
 Rampalli.....2
 Gondia.....3
 Kharbada Pangdi.....4
 Bodalkasa.....5
 Chorkhamara.....6
 South Kamtha.....7
 North Kamtha.....8
 Amgaon.....9
 Bijli.....10
 Saoli Dongargaon.....11
 Tahsil Sakoli
 Lakhni.....1
 Sakoli.....2
 Gondumri.....3
 Kitadi.....4
 Sakoli Chouras.....5
 Lakhandur.....6
 Nawegaonbandh.....7

